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EXECUTION

OF

ANTON PROBST,

FOR THE

MURDER OF THE DEERING FAMILY

LAST SCENES OF THE TRAGEDY

CLAIMS OF JUSTICE SATISFIED.

Demeanor of the Notorious Octo-Homicide.

HIS LAST HOURS ON EARTH

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RESUME OF THE TRIAL

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OUR SPECIAL REPORT.

Historical Sketches of Notable Executions in this City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The last act in the terrible tragedy which, in the violent death of eight innocent and unsuspecting persons, disclosed to us new and appalling possibilities in the perpetration of crime, has this day been consummated by the execution of the chief actor, Anton Probst, the murderer. This multiplication of murders will stand in criminal history as something horribly unique. That a whole household, consisting of eight persons, were killed in the same way, one after the other, in the daytime, by a single individual, without any outcry or resistance, or any knowledge or suspicion on the part of the victims that the fearful work of death was going on; that after six of the hapless ones were slain a pause of hours occurred, and then upon the arrival of the last two the bloody butchery was again commenced and consummated; and that through a repetition of the same device all, save the hired boy, were lured into the barn, and their mangled bodies left there together, sleeping that sleep that knows no waking, was a conjunction of circumstances that could hardly have occurred once in ten thousand times.

The apparent inadequacy of motive also stamp this eight-fold murder with a singularity all its own. The crime was out of all relation to the end to be attained by it. The creature desired money, and there were a thousand ways lawful and unlawful whereby he might have obtained it, without heaping upon his soul such an accumulated load of damning guilt; but no, he seemed to be possessed with the fiction that the simplest and easiest way to attain his end, and to escape detection, was to kill the entire family.

Retribution, in this instance, has followed close upon the heels of crime. Scarcely had the guilty wretch squandered upon his brutal lusts the price of blood—murder casting its ill gotten booty into the lap of harlotry—before the avenger was upon his track.

The escape of a murderer in civilized communities is every day becoming more and more difficult. Science is multiplying the tests by which the most secret of deadly takings off may be brought to light. The telegraph intercepts the flight of the escaping criminal, and at the very moment when he fancies himself secure, Justice lays her iron hand upon his shoulder, and leads him away to swift punishment.

Even though the murderer hide in his terrible secret in the recesses of his own guilty heart, yet he cannot keep it. It consumes him like an inward fire. Though no human eye may have seen him perform the dreadful deed, yet the All-seeing Eye beheld him, and now flashes terror through his trembling soul. How wonderfully Daniel Webster portrayed this feature of murder in his great speech upon the Crowninshield case, when, after describing the workings of a guilty conscience, he summed up by saying, that there was no refuge for the criminal "except in suicide or confession, and suicide itself is confession."

We ought to be thankful, perhaps, that sometimes, when murders do occur, they are of such a character as to exhibit the horrible crime in its most revolting aspect. Often murder attracts to itself a strange interest by its association with the exhibition of human passions in their most intense form—such as ambition, revenge, jealousy, or even love. There may in such instances be such a thing as the "poetry of murder," and we are so absorbed in contemplating the passion, that we forget the guilt of the crime. But in this instance, there is nothing to relieve the hideousness of the transaction. Murder stands before us in its most revolting aspect, naked in all its hellish deformity—a thing to be turned from with unmitigated and unmeasured loathing.

Philadelphia, though one of the most orderly of cities, and though originally so largely imbued with the peaceful Quaker element of population, has still furnished many notable murder cases. It may be interesting as a matter of history to recur briefly to the more striking of these, confining ourselves to those in which the perpetrators were tried and executed. We commence with that of

ONE ARMED TOM.

Tom Robinson, a soldier who had lost an arm in the Revolutionary War, was hung on the 16th of October, 1784, for highway robbery and attempt to kill one Captain Tolbert—these crimes being capital offenses in those days. The act was committed upon the road between Philadelphia and Nicetown, opposite to what was then known as Neagle's Woods. Captain Tolbert, who commanded a privateer during the war, was riding out with his wife in a chair, when they were stopped by two footpads, one of whom had but one arm. They took all the money and other valuables from the person of the Captain and cut his throat, leaving him as they supposed dead; but he recovered, and described his assailants to the officers, who effected their capture. Both he and his accomplice were hung. While on the gallows Tom confessed that he had previously outraged and murdered a young lady on the Gray's Ferry road, that he had slipped the bloody knife into the pocket of a drunken man who was passing, that the man was afterwards hung for the murder protesting his innocence and that he (Tom) was present at the execution and picked a drover's pocket while in the crowd. His dying moments were rendered hideous by the utterance of obscene jests and ribald profanity. This was perhaps the most horrible scene ever enacted in our city.

JAMES BURKE.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 31st of August, 1784, James Burke, 17 years of age, the servant of Timothy McAuliffe, residing in Water street, was seen to shut up the house, and after locking the door went off, previously stating to the neighbors that his master had gone on business to Jersey, and that he (Burke) was gone somewhere to work. No suspicions were aroused at the time, McAuliffe and Burke being the only occupants of the house. For several days after Burke had gone a very disagreeable smell incommoded the neighbors in that vicinity, which seemed to come from McAuliffe's house. Suspicions were aroused. Burke was sought for and could not be found. Stronger and stronger became the suspicion. At last it was proposed to break into the house, which was done. McAuliffe was found murdered in his bed, and nearly devoured by vermin. By a mark on his skull the dead, it appeared, had been committed with a hammer, which was found near him. A reward of £20 was offered for Burke. It was finally ascertained he had sailed for Ireland. Mr. John Cornell, a friend of deceased set out in pursuit of the vessel, and overtook her near Bombay Hook, about twenty miles below Reedy's Island. The person of James Burke was described and demanded. He was secured and brought up the Delaware to New Castle, taken before Judge Finney, and examined. He confessed that an accomplice committed the deed, dividing the money obtained. He was sent to Philadelphia and imprisoned in the Walnut street jail. He was tried, found guilty, and executed on the 16th of October, 1784—the idea of an accomplice not being believed.

CHARLES REED.

This man murdered a boatman with whom he picked a quarrel, taunting him and urging him to fight, the boatman at first getting the advantage of Reed, who left, and in a short time returned, saying he would finish the fight. The combatants fell to blows; only a few blows were struck, when the boatman dropped to the ground. Upon examination it was found he had been stabbed to the heart, and was a corpse. Reed was arrested at the corner of Market and Water streets. Search was made for the knife. Nothing of the kind was found, until the tide leaving the dead, a jack knife was found with the initials C R upon it, where it is supposed he had thrown it. Reed was tried, found guilty, and executed on the ele hanging ground in Broad street, between Market and Chesnut.

MURDER OF JOHN M'FARLAND.

John McFarland was murdered on the night of September 18, 1789, at his house, Thirteenth and Market streets. He and his brother were drovers, and had made a large sale of cattle, which the murderers knew of. And they determined to possess themselves of the money. The men, five in number, started after night to go to McFarland's house, one of the men's wives accompanying them. At Eighth and Market streets they took the handle of a pump, saying it might be useful to them in what they were about to undertake. Having reached the house of the drovers, they knocked and demanded entrance, but were refused, the brothers suspecting foul play. One of the party managed to get through the window, and opened the door for his companions. They attacked the drovers, killing one. The other made his escape. They obtained $2000 and left the house. While loitering and drinking in the neighborhood of Fourth and Shippen streets, they got into a fight with a party of sailors, one of them was knocked down, the others fled, were pursued by the police, arrested, tried, convicted, and executed. Their names were David Cronan, Francis Burns, John Burnett, John Logan, and John Ferguson. Logan's wife, who assisted, was pardoned.

BAKER, BROWN, AND PETERSON.

These three pirates were hung on Smith's Island, opposite Philadelphia, on the 9th of May, 1800. On the 27th of August, 1799, Captain William Wheland set sail from the port of Philadelphia on board the schooner *Eliza*, bound for St. Thomas. His crew consisted of two Americans, Thomas Croft (who afterwards became Mate), and Jacob Luster, together with the three foreigners.

The name of the supercargo was Charles Rey, a French gentleman, who had married a Baltimore lady. Neither Mr Rey nor the Captain had a good opinion of the three foreigners. They seemed to be men of revengeful spirits. Soon after the *Eliza* sailed, Peterson, having refused to obey the orders of the Mate, the Captain struck him. Baker came to the assistance. Mr. Rey stepped forward to protect the Captain. After Baker received this treatment they promised to do their duty like good men—a promise they kept for fourteen days. On the 12th of September, at 10 o'clock at night, it being the Mate's watch on deck, Mr. Rey and the Captain had gone to sleep. While the mate was asleep on deck one of the men struck him on the head with an axe.

Leaving Croft's body on the deck, they went to the berth of the sleeping Captain, struck him a blow over the head with an axe, also stabbing him in the arm with a sword. He sprung up and seized his pistols, which were under his head.

Rey, awakened by the noise, snatched the pistol from the Captain, and turning, tried to follow them. He received a severe blow over the head with a pump brake, which knocked him down. When in a raving state the men threw him overboard. Jacob Luster, the remaining seaman, was also killed.

Captain Wheland recovered from the assault. The criminals were brought to Philadelphia, tried in the United States Circuit Court, convicted, and hung as above stated.

JOYCE AND MATHIAS.

On the night of December 18, 1807, a widow living in Black Horse alley was murdered by a negro named Joyce. Mrs. Cross, the widow, kept a small store, lived alone, and was reported to have considerable money, the possession of which Joyce wanted. He lured into the participation of the crime one of his companions named Peter Mathias, who did not know the purpose of Joyce until he got to the house. Joyce entered the store, Math as waiting outside. Mrs Cross was seated at her supper-table, and while in the act of raising her saucer to her lips Joyce slipped a rope out of his pocket, which he had previously made into a noose, and threw it over Mrs. Cross' head, drawing it around her throat sufficiently tight to prevent her from giving any alarm. Peter tried to interfere; Joyce prevented him. At this moment a child came in, whom Joyce threatened to kill if she said a word. After the men had gone the child gave the alarm. Joyce and Mathias were captured that night by the police. Joyce was found in a dance-house and Mathias in a barn. They were soon afterwards brought to trial and both were convicted. Mathias although in unwilling accessory was sentenced to the same rigid fate as Joyce. Governor McKean appointed Monday, March 14th, 1808, for their execution, on which day it occurred.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD SMYTH.

Captain Carson, a United States officer, married Ann Baker, daughter of an officer in the United States navy residing in Philadelphia. Directly after his marriage he left the United States service, and took command of the ship *China*, bound on a trading voyage to the East Indies. He was not heard of for four years. Mrs Carson, supposing herself a widow, and being left with three children to support, opened a china store at Second and Dock streets. She had many suitors, among the rest Lieutenant Smyth, whom she married. Smyth was an Irishman by birth, came to this country when nine years of age, resided with his grandmother at Germantown, and served in the War of 1812 as a lieutenant. During the war he fought a duel, killing his adversary. Three months after his marriage with Mrs. Carson, they were very much surprised by the sudden appearance of Captain Carson, whom all had considered so long dead. Mrs. Carson's parents and friends at once insisted that she should return to her duties as the wife of Carson and forsake Smyth. This she refused to do, considering herself the lawful wife of Lieutenant Smyth. Carson sent for his wife, and entreated her to live with him, which she refused to do. Smyth, returning one evening found Carson at his house. Carson ordered him out of the house. Smyth discharged the contents of a pistol in Carson's face. He lived a few minutes. Smyth was subsequently tried and convicted. Great efforts were made to obtain a pardon for him, but Governor Snyder was unmoved. His death warrant was signed. Smyth was executed on the spot now known as Logan Square.

WILLIAM GROSS

was executed February 7, 1823, for the murder of a woman of bad repute, by the name of Rezian Stowe, with whom he had been living upon terms of intimacy. The murder was committed in a house of ill-fame kept by Rezian in Curtain alley, just after her return from a ball. The instrument used was a butcher-knife, previously whetted by Gross for the purpose. The execution took place in the old jail, Sixth and Walnut.

JAMES MORAN

was hung on Friday, May 19, 1837, at Cherry Hill, near where the Eastern Penetentiary is now located. Moran was born in Southampton, England, of poor but respectable parents. In early life he shipped as a sailor from Liverpool upon an American vessel, and arrived in Boston in June 1836. While in Boston he fell in company with a Spaniard named Estevan Garcia, a man of very bad character, who induced him to ship aboard of the schooner *William Wirt*, about to set sail for Rio Janeiro. The schooner sailed from Boston about the latter end of September, 1836. During the trip Moran and the Spaniard murdered Captain Smith and the mate, whose name was Ward. Care was taken to kill on board of the ship, and Moran was placed in custody, brought to this country, and tried before the United States Circuit Court, Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson upon the bench. Throughout his trial he proved himself one of the most hardened of wretches.

CHARLES LANGFELDT

was executed October 20, 1848, for the murder of Mrs. Rademacher, on Thursday night, March 23. Groans and screams were heard issuing from the house, old number 39, N. Fourth street, below Cherry, two doors from the Third Lutheran Church. Mr. Koellner, who occupied the third story, hearing the noise went to Mrs Rademacher's room, and found Mrs. Rademacher murdered, lying on the floor, deluged with blood. The body was horribly mutilated. While her husband was terribly mangled, he was not dead, and afterwards recovered.

Suspicion attached to a German named Langfeldt, who had served four years in the penitentiary for the robbery of the Lutheran church, and also a hardware store. He was convicted mainly on the testimony of Mrs Rademacher. He had been released from prison on the 7th inst, and had obtained employment at a shoemaker shop. His fellow workman missed a knife from his workbench, which was sworn to as identical with the one found in the chamber. He was missed from his room on that particular night from eleven to three, returning after that hour in his stocking feet. He was tried and found guilty. He protested his innocence to the last.

THE SKUPINSKI BROTHERS

On Friday evening, January 30, 1852 two little girls were playing upon the ice, near I. P. Morris' iron foundry, on the Delaware river, Kensington. A hole was observed in the ice. Upon examination three cloth bags were found. There were some men working near at hand, who examined the contents. One contained the head, stomach, entrails, and thighs; another the arms and trunk; the third had the legs and feet.

It proved to be the body of young Jacob Lehman, aged seventeen years, son of a German peddler, residing No 407 N. Second street who had been missing since the 8th of January previous.

On Wednesday, the 12th of February, two Poles named Mathias and Blaise Skupinski were arrested.

It was proved they had vacated a house in which they lived very suddenly. Articles known to have belonged to young Lehman were found in their possession. After a full investigation they were committed.

It was proven beyond a doubt that they had murdered the boy for the sake of the jewelry he had with him, for the purpose of selling it. The jewelry was worth about $2000. A few months afterwards they were hung, but not on the same day.

ARTHUR SPRING

On Friday morning, March 12, 1853, two sisters, named Honora Shaw and Ellen Lynch, residing in Federal street, above Seventh, were found dead at their home. Ellen was in her night-clothes and lying upon her face in a puddle of blood, which had come from her mouth. Her hands were lacerated with a knife, her head mangled by a blow from a leaden pipe.

Her sister, Mrs. Shaw, lay in the same room in her ordinary dress, with a horrid gash in her right cheek and a deep stab in her breast. There were forty-one wounds on the body of Mrs. Lynch and seventeen on the body of Mrs. Shaw.

Arthur Spring, an old convict, and an Irishman by birth, was suspected. Part of his under clothes found in his room had blood upon them. He was arrested and convicted on the testimony of his son, a lad eighteen years old, who related the confession his father had made to him several days previous to the murder. Spring refused to plead guilty, but accused the son of having committed the crime. After the verdict had been rendered of murder in the first degree, he threatened to kill his son the first opportunity he had.

Owing to a legal informality the verdict of guilty was set aside, and Spring was granted a new trial April 4, on the same day Capie and Emmos were released. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury who had not formed an opinion. After three days trial the verdict was reaffirmed, whereupon he unhesitatingly in Court accused his son.

Spring was suspected of several murders. A true bill accusing him of the murder of Mr Rink, who kept a toy shop under the old National Theatre, was found by the Grand Jury. He tried to commit suicide by sleeping with tobacco under his arm-pits, but without success. He was executed June 10, 1853, with his last words implicating his son, and declaring his own innocence.

THOMAS J ARMSTRONG.

This case is of such recent occurrence that the particulars are familiar to all our readers. Armstrong murdered a man named Robert Crawford, in the early part of November, 1860, and drove with the body from the lower part of the city to St. John street, where the murdered man was seen by one who was passing. The previous good character of Armstrong was a strong point in his favor, but a German who was discovered by District Attorney Mann, late in the trial of the case, clearly identified the prisoner. He was convicted January 29, 1861, and sentenced to be executed February 27, 1861. The penalty of the crime was carried out in the following month.

Murder of the Deering Family.

THE DEERING HOMESTEAD.

At the southern end of our city, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, in the First Ward, lies the "Neck," familiar to all who have grown up from boyhood in this city. Its marshy, reedy banks are remembered as the scenes of many cunning exploits and failures. Its dwellers are known as honest, industrious growers of vegetables and fruits for the city markets. Its frog-haunted meadows straggle along between the distant farm-houses, yielding abundant harvests, that can always be turned into money.

On Jones' lane, about a quarter of a mile from the Point House road, stood the Deering homestead. It was an humble frame building, with barn and outhouses, away two hundred yards from the nearest neighbor.

On Friday, the 6th of April, Mr. Deering, with his wife and four children, lived there. They were plain, unpretending, honest folks, and lived within their moderate income. The farmer's main business was the buying and feeding of cattle for the city market. He employed but two farm laborers to assist in the work. One was Anton Probst, who had been formerly discharged for refusing to obey orders, and had been re-engaged some months afterwards, on pleading an empty pocket. The other was Cornelius Carey, a pound boy.

MURDER OF THE DEERING FAMILY.

On Saturday, the 7th day of April, two months ago yesterday, the Deering family were murdered at their home. The father, mother, a niece on a visit, the pound boy, and the four little children, the eldest eight years and the baby two years old, had their skulls and in part their faces stove in by mercilessly repeated blows of an axe. And to make the deadly work the more complete, each of their throats was hacked from ear to ear with a sharp weapon.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

On the following Wednesday a neighbor, surprized at the unaccountable absence of the family, instituted a search, which finally resulted in the discovery of the bodies of Christopher Dearing and Elizabeth Dolan under a heap of hay upon the barn floor. A further investigation revealed the mutilated body of Julia Dearing, lying side by side with her three little ones, John, Thomas, and Anna, while the babe Emily lay across its mother's breast.

All were stowed away in a little crib eight feet by four feet, in the west end of the barn. The sight was a most heart-sickening one, even to those accustomed to look upon the unending horrors almost daily occurring in a great city. Every skull was beaten in, every face was mangled; the brains flowed out, and every throat was gashed entirely open. One of the little innocents had a finger chopped off while endeavoring to ward off the murderous blow, and the little babe had a gash across its breast, as if the assassin's tired hand had missed its aim at the head of the helpless infant.

On the next day, after diligent search, the corpse of Cornelius Carey was found mangled like all the others, hidden in a hollow of a hay rick off in a meadow, three hundred yards from the farm house.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

The German farm laborer, Anton Probst, who had disappeared from the neighborhood since that Saturday morning on which any of the family were last seen, was suspected of the crime. The police were put on the alert, and on the evening of Thursday, which witnessed the recovery of the bound boy's body, he was arrested while in front on cross Market street bridge to escape into the country.

To Mayor McMichael he volunteered a confession that he had murdered the German boy, but that an accomplice had committed the other crimes. This was not believed at the time, and diligent search fully established its falsity.

THE BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS.

No sadder record could be written than that given by the funeral notice:—

DEERING—On the 7th instant, CHRISTOPHER DEERING, aged 38 years; also his wife JULIA DEERING, aged 45 years; their son, THOMAS DEERING, aged 6 years; their daughter, ANNA DEERING, aged years; their daughter, EMILY DEERING, aged 2 years; his niece, ELIZABETH DOLAN, aged 25 years; and CORNELIUS CAREY, aged 17 years.

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the office of Simon Gartland, No. 358 S. Thirteenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

No person will be admitted to view the bodies without the consent of the family.

Thousands gathered to view the bodies, and the long lines filed through the darkened room, to take a hasty glance at the eight coffins side by side. Many sobbed and cried at beholding the horrid sight. The writer lingered many minutes gazing upon those eight corpses. Battered skulls and gaping, gaping wounds told how mercilessly the fiendish work was done.

At length the funeral took its long line through the streets, and thousands halted to show their heartfelt sympathy. Crowds followed to the cemetery to view the last sad rites paid to the poor remains.

TRIAL OF THE MURDERER.

On Wednesday, the 25th of April, the trial of Anton Probst commenced. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury of unbiassed men. At the close of the first day the panel was exhausted, and only ten secured. The following morning the two others required were obtained. Competent counsel having been assigned by the Court to the prisoner, the contest between the prosecution and the defense was a well-fought one. Still, it was a fight without hope, for the prisoner, with his life at stake upon the issue of the trial, could not call one witness to corroborate his declaration that he was innocent of the murder of Christopher Deering. He dared not even call one witness to testify to his previous good character.

On Saturday morning the counsel for the defense delivered most brilliant appeals for mercy, rather than arguments for justice. District Attorney Mann closed the case in an eloquent, masterly speech. Judge Allison did not read the case to the jury in one of his most celebrated charges.

After an absence of only fifteen minutes the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree."

On the following Tuesday, the 1st of May, Anton Probst was sentenced to be taken to the place from whence he came, and to be hanged by the neck until he was dead—dead—dead!

HIS DEMEANOR.

Anton Probst, in height, is but one inch under six feet. He is broad-shouldered, but stoops forward and walks with long, slouching steps. His complexion is florid, his hair a light brown, and his eyes a greyish blue. He has a head bullet-shaped at the sides and flattened at the top. His mouth is large with big, roughly outlined lips; but his small pug nose, upturned, is the weakest and the ugliest of his features.

During the long days of the trial his face wore a stolid indifference, meaningless look. Occasionally evidences of a watchful cunning would momentarily flash out in his eyes, and suddenly as suddenly. Nothing startled him during the trial. The strongest testimony against him the visible detestation of "the Wilks," who had providentially escaped death at his hands by being away from home—the unexpressed denunciations of the District Attorney, did not cause him to flinch.

He was immovable, save when a witness made a laughable statement, or something ludicrous occurred; then his face would right up with suppressed laughter. But when he was exposed to the gaze of the thousands who thronged the streets, and their yells of hatred came to his ears, he would fear death at their hands, and cower near the officers who guarded him.

His imprisonment in the murderer's cell at Moyamensing he has borne contentedly, eating hearty meals and sleeping soundly at all times. The visit of the Sheriff to read to him the day fixed for his execution produced not the slightest impression upon him. He seemed to think that he had been caught, and might as well make up his mind to give up hope, hang for it, and be done with the whole thing. On the 9th of May, 1863, exactly three years before, he had arrived in this country from Bremen. What a terrifying anniversary!

HIS CONFESSION.

On Sunday, May 6, Anton Proost made his first true confession of the crime to his spiritual adviser, the Rev J. A. M. Grundtner, Pastor of St. Aloysius Church, at Fourth and Reed streets. On the following day he gave a detailed account of how he executed the murders, and his motives in so doing, to the reporters of the press. He detailed his past life; his several enlistments and desertion from the Union army; and told that he was only twenty-four years old. With his fingers intertwining among the beads of his rosary, and his eyes often glancing at the crucifix, he told, with a coolness of expression and monotone of detail that made every nerve of his hearers quiver, the tale of the murders from begin ning to end.

Speaking of his return to the Deering farm, he said, *"I made up my mind to get some of the money; that is what I went back for."* I planned every day to get the money and never had a chance." He determined eight or ten days before that fatal Saturday to butcher the whole family, "as I could not get the money in any other way," but his hearts failed him on several occasions as he stood ready at the bottom of the stairs to crush the axe through their skulls when they separately came down to breakfast.

On that rainy Saturday, after Mr. Deering had started to the city, he was off in the meadow with Cornelius. The boy sat under the tree to be out of the rain, and chatted with him about the work until he killed him from behind with the axe. He hid the body where it was found; passed to the house with a load of wood, and beguiling the mother and the children separately to the barn, he brained them and hid them, one after the other.

He told him he concealed the weapons, washed off the blood from his clothes, and made his cunning arrangements to murder Mr. Deering on his return. He was momentarily frightened at seeing Miss Dolan unexpectedly coming with him on a visit; but his cruel heart did not relent, nor his lying tongue fail him with flimsy excuses nor his bloody hands tire. He murdered them separately, hid their bodies, ate a meal at the house, spent hours in stealing everything that was portable, *left his bloody clothes under his own bed, wearing Mr Deering's suit instead, shaved himself with Mr Deering's razor*, and finally decamped at nightfall!

He said, 'I expected to find much money" (laughing). For his fiendish deeds he obtained scarcely twenty dollars and a lot of trumpery trinkets. With the short-sightedness of all debased beings who become murderers for plunder, he left behind him almost infallible testimonies of his guilt, and every hour of his carousings furnished additional evidence. No mortal eye saw the committal of the deed; but on the trial a chain of circumstantial evidence was evolved that a most revealed the exact details of its progress and established his guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Thought cried only upon the charge of murdering Christopher Deering, yet his conviction mortally and practically condemned him as the sole assassin of eight beings whom he had lodged with. The public mind did not need the corroboration of his own confession to satisfy themselves of his entire guilt.

He evinced no penitence while narrating his infamous crimes. In sober truth, the writer who then saw and heard him declares his face often glowed with quiet laughter while he told how cunningly and successfully he had accomplished the eight murders.

THE FEELING OF THE COMMUNITY.

The popular heart yet quivers with horror at the dreadful deed. Humanity stands appalled at the utter fiendishness of all the details. Eight victims slaughtered—felled to the ground like dumb cattle, their skulls crushed by an axe, their throats cut, convulsed the community with terror. But the fact that five of the butchered victims were little prattling, innocent children, that their joyous gambols must have often awakened the sympathy of even the present hardened criminal towards them, the conviction that they could have done nothing to excite his devilish passions, the recital of their endeavors to escape his fiendish purposes, all these touched to the heart our entire community. On all occasions that Probst has been brought before the public on his conveyance to or from Moyamensing Prison, the excitement of the populace has found vent in excited exclamations, and several attempts to seize the prisoner from the hands of the officers.

With a wise forethought, Independence Square was closed to the public during the trial, that all the entrances to the court-house might be guarded. Still, every day of its progress thousands clustered about the iron railings, anxious to catch a glimpse of the murderer. On his every appearance the air would be rent with tumultuous groans, hisses, and curses.

Never before in the annals of crime in our city has such a universal consternation been so openly exhibited. Every one took the dreadful atrocities to heart as if the little ones slain in the early dawn of life had been their own. Each father and each mother thought of the innocent, gambolling, fireside fairies brutally slaughtered, and turned from the cradle of the little babe smiling in its peaceful sleep, with an utter abhorrence of the being who could so coolly outrage all the holiest affections of humanity. Well it was that two hundred stalwart policemen guarded the murderer on his every appearance, or the gallows might have been cheated of its high full dues.

A VISIT ON THURSDAY TO MOYAMENSING.

The Execution a Most Private One.

FROBST'S LAST DAY OF LIFE.

A Talk With Him in His Cell.

HE WOULD NOT LIVE IF HE COULD.

Throughout yesterday the gloomy walls of Moyamensing were a barrier beyond which could pass no one but a Prison Inspector, the priest, or other persons peculiarly favored with the talismanic "open sesame." To see for tens of thousands of curious and interested citizens, the writer obtained admittance, and will try to sketch what passed inside of those massive gates.

The true rumor that spread widely about, of the closing of the prison to all visitors until Saturday, brought at all hours of the day groups of callers, mainly women, who mostly seeked desirous of visiting some imprisoned friend. But a dear ear and a peremptory refusal were given to all their pleadings. So strictly were the orders of Sheriff Howell obeyed, that even the suppliers of necessaries, the carriers of ice, were requested to leave a double portion, that it might last until Saturday.

As much comment has arisen upon the impossibility of obtaining admittance to the execution through fear, or favor, or money, we append the official record upon which the Sheriff bases his action:—

An Act Abolishing Public Executions, passed April 10, 1834.

Section 1. Whenever hereafter any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging for any crime of which he or she shall have been convicted the said punishment shall be inflicted on him or her within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he or she shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, a justice of the peace, the attorney general, or deputy attorney general of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the Sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding two as he or she may name, and any of his or her immediate relatives, to attend and be present at such execution together with such officers of the prison and such of the Sheriff's deputies as the said Sheriff or Coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present, and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated, to witness the said execution: *Provided*, that no person under age shall be permitted, on any account, to witness the same.

Section 2. After the execution, the said Sheriff or Coroner shall make oath or affirmation in writing, that he proceeded to execute the said criminal within the walls or yard aforesaid at the time designated by the death warrant of the Governor, and the same shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the aforesaid county, and a copy thereof published in two or more newspapers, one at least of which shall be printed in the county where the execution took place.

PRIVACY WITHIN MOYAMENSING

To the many who will longingly wish to be within those walls, it may be a consolation to know that hundreds who are within will be as blinded to the scene as they. The officials will have their proper duties to discharge, and their positions, by no means sinecures, will in some cases have additional duties imposed.

As to the prisoners confined for various offenses, it is impossible to keep them ignorant of an intended execution. Though the officers be guardedly silent, yet the entrance of new convicts from the outside world, and the visits of friends, keep them well posted in regard to such exciting matters. Yet, even with regard to them, have efficient measures been adopted to prevent the gratification of their curiosity. Hereto ore scaffolds have been erected in the north corridor, opposite to a range of cells, from which hundreds of convicts could stare down upon the ghastly sight. This was executed young Armstrong.

Since Sheriff Howell has assumed the duties of his office, two murderers have been sentenced to death. The first, Gregory, was respited and died before the day of execution; while Christian Berger's death under sentence is too recent not to be well remembered. Thus at his first oversight of an execution, the Sheriff has enforced his construction of the strict letter of the law, by ordering a reformation of the old usage.

The gallows are ordered to be erected close by the extreme western wall, and in its new location but few cell windows can look down upon it. Even from these few cells the inmates are to be removed, that the strict reading of the act may be faithfully enforced.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

To understandingly locate the position of the scaffold, a brief description of the ground plan of Moyamensing Prison is necessary. The extreme northern building is called the Debtors' Prison, and is not an integral part of the penitentiary. It is assigned to securely retain witnesses, sometimes parties convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, and debtors who have cheated their distant creditors.

Immediately adjoining is the main prison, which is divided into the north and the south corridors. These are separated by the keepers' apartments, which lie between.

The south corridor holds the untried prisoners and those who are sentenced to imprisonment for their crimes. The north corridor contains the convicts, and those sentenced to hard labor.

The strictly legal place for execution is the south corridor, in the following way:—Moyamensing Prison was erected from 1831 to 1835, far beyond the then city limits, to take the place of both the old Arch Street and the Walnut Street Prisons. The Arch street need to be the untried prison, and in it all accused and convicted murderers were confined. As the legal sentence is that the murderer "shall be taken to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution," and as the south corridor represents the ancient prison, it legally is thus designated.

But in practice the reverse is almost always the case. The northern corridor is the stronger and the safer. Cell "B," second floor north side, northern corridor, has received the name of the "Murderer's Cell." In it have been confined Arthur Spring, Blaise Skupinski, Charles Langfeldt, and from thence they have gone to the scaffold. In it was temporarily imprisoned young Armstrong, though he was taken from another cell. In it died Christian Berger. To it, on his first day's imprisonment, was removed Anton Probst for safety, and on account of the unparalleled enormity of his crime, but from it to-day he will walk to the place of execution.

THE GALLOWS.

Entering at the gateway of the northern corridor, to the right hand lies the keeper's office, by which visitors are conducted beyond the convicts' department, to the left hand the keeper's rooms, while directly in front, towards the west, extends the paved passage-way known as the north corridor. Walking down this street, past the towering massive walls pierced with the many narrow cell windows, the gallows comes in sight, turning to the north at the bottom. It stands about twenty feet from the outer west wall that bounds the prison. It was nearly erected at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. It is a simple, plain structure, and has done all the required work for many years. Two stout upright beams sixteen feet in height, support a cross-beam eight feet long, from which depends the fatal noose. The hinged drop, on which stands the condemned man is attached to the uprights eight feet from the ground.

It is supported at the outer sides by two temporary bars, which are knocked out when all is ready, and by a hinged *pin* 8 by 4 inches, and about 8 feet long, that holds till the last moment the drop at its centre. The hinge at the middle of the pin is prevented from bending this last upright by a hook and staple on the opposite side. Several holes are bored in this upright pin, and cords are attached so that at any moment by a slight pull the hook is uplifted, the two hinged parts of the pin fall from the perpendicular, the drop is overturned, and the sentence of the law is carried into force.

ANOTHER ASPECT.

Turning to the east from the clayey ground on which rests the gallows, a brick wall, bounded by broad green lawns, luxuriant shrubbery, crimson roses, and other sweet flowers, leads back to the visitors' room. Many cells look out upon this green oasis. The gallows are hid in the far distance, and the thought of the day of death passes from the mind, until the keeper's finger points to the second cell window on the second floor. It scarcely needs the words, "That is Probst's cell," to tell the tale, and to bring back the dreary impending shadow.

Like an effort to get a little relief the question was asked, "Which road will he go?" An unknown shake of the head was the answer. It may seem only a trifle, but a last walk by those budding flowers, a last look at their bright colors and a last inhaling of their sweet perfume, must strangely thrill the heart chords of one who in health knew he saw them for the one last moment.

It was jarring to turn one's thoughts to any past record of the great crime. But there was one thing now attainable that had many a time before eluded the active reportorial instincts that endeavored to appropriate it for the public good, and this was

PROBST'S LETTER HOME.

The appended letter has been thus far withheld from publication, owing to the fear that it might unduly excite the public mind against the prisoner. It will be noticed by its date that it was written after Probst had heard thousands loudly crying out against him at every time he was brought from the prison to the Court, as if they were clamoring for his blood. The trial was not yet concluded, and, as he has since confessed, he dared not acknowledge that he had murdered the entire eight, for fear of being torn to pieces by an enraged mob. So he readily told the falsehood of an accomplice that he had first invented at the Mayor's Office, and maintained the idea until the day of his first true confession to his priest, Rev F. A. M. Grundtner.

The letter, the priest states was written in excellent idiomatic German, and the following literal translation was prepared by him and retained. Had it not been too late, the epistle would have been destroyed on the withdrawal of the statement in regard to an accomplice, but it had already left this country:—

THE LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.—Beloved Parents, and Brother and Sister:—I write you now for the last time, and I will inform you of the horrible fate which has befallen me. I have come so far in America that I and a comrade of mine from the Canton of Schaffhausen, killed a whole family of eight persons. I was soon caught on the third day after, and I do not know the day on which I must die. The other fellow, who was with me, is not found out yet. I intended not to write to you any more, but I could not overcome the feeling of my heart. I must let you know the horrible murder. You will be surprised how I could come so far. I will tell you—When I came to this country, I instantly became a soldier, where I heard nothing but cursing and swearing, and helped and joined in all wickedness. And when I got discharged from the army, I put up with bad women and bad company too. And, therefore, I have come so far that I did not believe in God, and nobody else, any more. Now I beg your pardon, and do not take it too hard in to your head; it has been done for once, and we cannot remedy it any more.

Therefore I beg once more your forgiveness. I entreat you to pray for me, for I need it. If I think how kind you have been to me, and how good I had it, when with you, and now I have gone so far, that I must die on the gallows in my youth! I only wish that I could be with you one hour, then I would readily die. If I think of you, father, mother, brothers, and of my little sister Mary, then I lose all my senses. But it is done now, and we cannot help it any more. So I beg once more your forgiveness, and do not trouble yourselves too much, think it is done, and we cannot help it any more. Therefore I entreat you, pray for me as much as you can. I will close my letter with many thousand greetings, and I have been your ungrateful son and brother.

ANTHONY PROBST.

Once more I beg you all to forgive me and I wish you happiness and blessing, and pray for me.

HOW PROBST APPEARS TO HIS CONFESSOR.

It was easy to change the current of thoughts, and to ask oneself, What! is the man now truly penitent? Not an hour before we had asked the Rev. Father F. A. M. Grundtner at his residence, How is Probst spiritually and religiously?

His faithful confessor had seen him that morning at 10½ for an hour, expected to visit him that afternoon, and on the fatal coming Friday to be by his side at 7 A. M. He answered in frank earnest to the query:

"He is very cheerful, and realizes his last hour in a truly Christian spirit."

The priest emphatically said in reply to a question as to the falsity of a contemporary's statement:—"He never said he was sorry that he murdered everybody but Mr. Deering. If he could undo it, he would do it. He is truly penitent. He trusts in the mercy of Jesus Christ his Saviour. He told me to day, If God will only accept what little sacrifice I can make" (meaning his life, the anguishes of prison, and the anxiety 'as an atonement for my awful crime, this would make me exceedingly happy.'

Of course I officially assured him of that the inf

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of Davis.

From the Tribune

The proceedings in Judge Underwood's Court have ended as everybody supposed they would. The application of Davis' counsel for an immediate trial is rejected by direction of the Government, and the Court stands adjourned until the first Tuesday in October. Meantime, it is understood that Davis will be released, either on bail or on parole, and we presume the Government feels the pressure of public opinion so far as to recognize the necessity of accepting the alternative of immediate trial or immediate release. A Congressional committee, it is true, is investigating the evidence on which President Johnson, last April, charged Davis with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, yet we are bound to suppose that the Government have long had full knowledge of that evidence. Should it appear that testimony exists strong enough to justify a trial on that charge, the question must be answered why Davis, like the other conspirators, was not long ago tried by military authority, and either well hanged, or acquitted of the charge.

If, on the other hand, there is no such evidence, the point to be met is, why the proclamation of the President was ever issued. So in regard to the starving of prisoners, and other unmilitary crimes for which Davis is still held to answer at the bar of public opinion. Their truth or falsity ought to have been determined before now. If Davis is innocent, it is gross injustice to keep him in prison. If he is guilty, it is trifling with the just indignation of the people to postpone the trial which would prove him guilty. Judge Underwood hints that some action of the Government is likely to intervene between this and October, which may prevent any trial at that time. But it is difficult to believe that Davis is to be released on an indefinite parole, and suffered to go at large, with all the questions at issue in his case left unsettled. The Government will find frankness in this matter the best policy, and should avow its belief or its disbelief in the pending charges. Whether or not it is desirable to try Davis on the general charge of treason, is a much less important question.

The Fenian Marauders—The President's Proclamation.

From the Times.

The Fenian "war" now assumes a new form. It is an insurrection against the power, authority, and majesty of the Government of the United States. It has of course had this character from the beginning, and the orders of General Grant as well as the action of General Meade have shown that as soon as it assumed a tangible shape, it would be treated in this way—as indeed it could be treated in no other. But the President's Proclamation gives the matter specific and unmistakable expression—denouncing the proceedings of the Fenians as constituting a high misdemeanor against our laws—announcing his purpose of maintaining the public peace as well as the national honor—setting forth the duties of all Judges, Magistrates, Marshals, and officers in the premises—ordering the arrest of all persons who may be engaged in these movements, and empowering General Meade to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprises against which the Proclamation is directed.

This brings Fenianism suddenly to a headway—in so far, at least, as it proposes to use this country as a base from which to make war upon the dominions of a power with which we are at peace. It brings Messrs. Sweeney, Roberts, and Company at once within the clutches of the law. It confines Fenian operations to this side of the line, and confronts them with United States artillery and musketry, instead of those of the Canadian militia. It not only seizes the culprits who have been guilty of violating our laws, but, as will be seen by its terms, it expressly provides for preventing the *setting on foot* of enterprises of this character, and will thus put a stop to the purchase of munitions and the enlisting of men, which have been openly carried on. There is no doubt that General Meade will see to the prompt enforcement of these orders, and there is no doubt that he will be backed by the sentiment of the country.

The people of Canada at least may free themselves from further terror, and save themselves from further warlike preparation. No more Canadian citizens will be killed or towns invaded by Fenians from this side of the line.

Some people may think the President has given too much importance to Fenianism by this Proclamation, while others charge him with having been too dilatory in issuing it. But it would neither have comported with the dignity or the Constitution of the country to have adopted such a measure while Fenianism was a mere matter of rant, and on the other hand it could not be evaded when it assumed the form of an invasion and the actual levying of war.

We do not suppose that any of the misguided men will now propose to carry this combined farce and tragedy any further. It is opposed to reason as well as law, is opposed by the great body of our respectable Irish fellow-citizens, and can have no other results but those of the most painful character to all concerned.

Jeff. Davis.

From the Herald.

The case of Jeff. Davis, the white elephant which the late Rebellion has left in possession of the Government, came up in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond (Judge Underwood) on Monday last, and yesterday, with the adjournment of the Court, it was carried over to the first Tuesday in October next.

On the first day of the late sitting Mr. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, of counsel for the prisoner, desired to know what is proposed to be done with the indictment against him. "Is it to be tried, is it to be withdrawn, or is it to be suspended?" In view of the legal rights and physical condition of the prisoner, Mr. Reed protested against a postponement and demanded a speedy trial. Mr. Hennessy, United States Assistant District Attorney, not being then prepared to answer these questions, the Court adjourned for the day. Yesterday, as it was evident would be the result from the beginning, considering the difficulties of the Court and of the case, it was carried over as stated to the pleasant season of October, the prisoner meantime continuing in durance vile. It is very uncertain, however, whether he will survive through the dog days in confinement, or even if enlarged; and so, thinking it most probable that another tribunal will save the Government the trouble of his trial, we believe that nothing would be hazarded in view of the present peace or future safety of the country by releasing him on bail or parole.

This is an extraordinary case, and the opening charge of Judge Underwood to his Grand Jury was one of the most extraordinary upon record. Said the learned Judge:—"I am happy to meet you again and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you." From this it would appear that the lives of this Grand Jury had been in serious danger, that they have been assaulted, and that it is a matter of thankfulness to God that they have not been murdered. This horrible state of things, the Judge thinks, is not surprising; it is the natural fruit of the treasonable and licentious press of Virginia and Richmond; and from the fact that the city "has long been the centre of the greatest traffic in human beings that ever disgraced the world—a traffic which has employed many hundreds of moral monsters and many millions of capital; subsidizing the press, pulpit, and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Congo, Loango, Angola, and Benguela combined." This is a tearful picture, and the inference inevitably follows that Richmond, thus savagely demoralized as the headquarters of the African slave trade and of Jeff. Davis as the Head Centre of a rebellious confederacy founded upon the corner-stone of this detestable traffic, is hardly the place in which to find twelve able-bodied white men who will agree that Davis ought to be hung; or a solitary negro whose mind is not made up that Jeff. ought to be strangled without judge or jury.

Judge Underwood, however, improved his opportunity in instructing the Grand Jury that by a law of Congress "you have it in your power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens and upon a press which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been, and still is, one of the chief causes of past, present, and prospective calumny and misfortune. The murders, duels, assassinations, violent and ungoverned passions, ending in self-conflagration and self-immolation unparalleled in any heathen country; the poverty, suffering, agony, and degradation which have given this city of almost unequalled natural capabilities its bad eminence, are the legitimate fruits of the teachings of its public press." Now, while the history of the Richmond press of the last thirty years will go far to sustain this charge of Judge Underwood, we must say that his violent denunciations of Richmond and its people *en masse* were better adapted for a stump speech from Parson Brownlow or a lecture from that untamable shrew, Wendell Phillips, or for such a savage as Judge Jeffreys on his bloody assize, than for a United States Court upon a case of treason. But it is none the less apparent that if any of the Richmond secesh newspapers fall into the clutches of Judge Underwood they will not be let off so easily as they were by General Grant. They profess a wonderful admiration of President Johnson, but they have been by far the best of all the allies of Thaddeus Stevens and his radical faction.

But while Judge Underwood in his department has disposed of Jeff. Davis for the time being, it must not be forgotten that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington had for some time, and still have, his case under examination, in view of his trial as one of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. For his capture as one of those conspirators President Johnson offered his reward of a hundred thousand dollars; but, doubtless, the evidence upon which he then acted will not pass the test of a judicial inspection. Yet, as we presume that Judge Underwood acted in deference to the Committee of Congress, we may possibly next hear of a movement in that quarter for the trial of Davis, not for treason, but for murder. In any event he is our white elephant, and would be a good riddance on any terms.

Sales of Gold by the Assistant Treasurer.

From the World.

Several of our contemporaries criticize, with more or less severity, the letters written by Secretary McCulloch and Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck in vindication of the large sales of Government gold, made by the latter on receipt of the panic news from England brought by the steamer *Cuba*. Although we find in these criticisms much which compels our assent, we think them unfair to those officers by their failure to make certain discriminations. Mr. Van Dyck proceeded upon his own unadvised sense of the exigency, and Secretary McCulloch is no further responsible for his action than by giving his subsequent sanction to what was done without specific instructions. That he was convinced, against his first impressions, by Mr. Van Dyck's vindication, should at least be accepted as a proof that the latter acted with honest intentions. It requires no stretch of courtesy to concede to Mr. McCulloch more than average financial intelligence. There is, therefore, no difficulty in supposing that the arguments which convinced him, satisfied the judgment of their author. And, indeed, none of the animadversions on the action of Mr. Van Dyck reflect upon his probity, but only reprobate the unsoundness of his opinions.

His integrity in the transaction being confessedly above reproach, it only remains to examine the logic of his vindication. And herein all his critics fell into the injustice of holding him answerable for the false system of finance which he aids in administering. If his errors, and those of his official chief, Secretary McCulloch, are the logical consequence of the false system of which they are not the authors, their errors are more justly chargeable upon the system than upon themselves. It is a great anomaly, nay, a great absurdity, for a Government to collect its revenues in two different kinds of money, whose values have no fixed relation to each other. With such a source of confusion in the national finances, it is impossible that they should be satisfactorily administered. With a sound and uniform currency, no such questions as are now discussed could possibly arise. And, indeed, with only one kind of money, whether sound or unsound, in government transactions, the outlines of the ordinary Treasury operations would be perfectly simple.

The Government raises money only for one object, namely, to meet its own obligations and expenditures. It does not collect money from the taxpayers to hoard, or to speculate upon, or to bull and bear the markets with, but solely to pay out again in discharge of its debts. If all the revenues of the Government were collected in one kind of money, or even in two kinds whose relative values were defined by law and fixed, no other use of what is paid into the Treasury would be thought of, than simply paying it out again in cancelling the matured obligations of the Government. If more was received than was needed for this purpose, the obvious remedy would be to reduce the taxes.

But when the revenue is collected in two kinds of money whose comparative values constantly fluctuate, there are introduced into the Treasury operations elements totally inconsistent with any sound fiscal system; and there is no justice in holding the Treasury officers responsible for evils which are the necessary consequence of the confusion and absurdity thus introduced. The Government under which these officers act, the Government whose fiscal laws they administer, regards both the currency in which one part of the revenue is collected, and the gold in which the other part is collected, as being alike money. That they are equally money is the very principle of the legal tender act, which discharges a debt incurred in one by a tender of the same nominal amount of the other. But if they are both money, it is the clear duty of the Government, which causes them to circulate as such, either to make them equal in value (as it absurdly tried to do in the legal-tender act), or to give them a fixed relation to each other (which is equally absurd and impossible). If they are both money, the Government is bound (not, indeed, by any financial law, for finance derides the attempt) to regulate their value with reference to each other. The obligation to perform this impossibility results from the Constitution, which, in giving the Federal Government control of the currency, empowers it "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures." It is as much the duty of the Government to give the country a uniform dollar as a uniform yard stick. If it allowed two systems of measures, it would be its duty to fix and define their relation to each other. And so if it allows two kinds of money, it is equally its duty to fix their relative value by declaring how much of one shall be equivalent to so much of the other. This is implied in "regulating the value of money," which is one of the important functions of the Government.

When the absurd legal-tender act was foisted upon us, making a paper dollar equal to a gold one, and when Congress afterwards contradicted itself and denied this very equivalency which itself had enacted, by collecting a part of the revenue in gold and a part in paper, it acted in pursuance of a constitutional obligation in trying to regulate the value of the two kinds of money it had absurdly created, and to bring them into some fixed relation to each other. The critics of Mr. McCulloch look at the subject on its purely financial side; and in this exclusive view, it is easy enough to find arguments to condemn his attempts to regulate the price of gold. But besides the financial, the subject has also a legal side; and it is equally easy to show that what is financially false is legally true. Mr. McCulloch—not being the Supreme Court, but only Secretary of the Treasury—cannot set aside the law. In law, greenbacks and gold are both money; and Congress having declared their value equal, Mr. McCulloch is quite in the spirit of the law in attempting to make them so. There is no justice in holding him responsible for the absurdities of the system he is called to administer.

When we put out of view the absurdity of the law, and come to the financial fact, we find that gold is *not* money, but a commodity, and that the Government is collecting part of its revenue in a salable commodity, and part in money. If this were professedly the case, as it is really, there would be no more excuse for the Government attempting to regulate the price of that commodity than of any other. If the Government collected a part of its revenue in cotton or tobacco, it ought to convert those articles into money at the current market rates, and use the proceeds to meet its money obligations. If it were under a contract to deliver, annually, so much cotton (as it is to pay so much interest in gold), it should reserve sufficient to meet its engagements, and sell the residue at the market rates, after giving due notice of its intention, in order to realize the full benefit of the competition of buyers.

In a purely fiscal view Mr. Van Dyck was right in selling his surplus gold; was not wrong in putting it upon the market when the demand suddenly became brisk and urgent; but deviated from a sound procedure in selling by stealth, and not realizing the benefit of the high prices consequent on the sudden and extraordinary demand. By his large sales without notice, he has enabled purchasers to buy at thirty per cent. premium, and resell at forty and upwards, thus enriching a few individuals at an expense to the Government of more than $4,000,000. As a financier looking upon gold as a commodity, he adopted a course which cannot be successfully defended; but he nevertheless acted entirely in the spirit of the laws, which regard both gold and currency as money, in attempting to maintain a fixed relation in their values. Censure should fall less on the officer than on the absurd and confusing system he has a share in administering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in the Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical. Viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEX'R G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NAPOLEON BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer,
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. B. Bowen, No. 515 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1168 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE CHICAGO PRIZE CONCERT to be given May 28, and postponed until July 9, will continue as heretofore at the principal Hotels in this city. Those desirous of procuring tickets of the Philadelphia agent may send their orders, and they will receive prompt attention.

Address M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hotel,
5 30 wm10t Philadelphia.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Late members of this Regiment are requested to meet at the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 522 WALNUT street, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for Flag Presentation on Fourth of July.

CHARLES M. BETTS,
6 6 5t Late Lieutenant Colonel.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES B. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 8 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 6

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yd PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE FOR SALE

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
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ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

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No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).

No. 265 Broadway, New York.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED. 15 6 2mrp

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

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COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

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COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

STOVES RANGES &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 36 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

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CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC., ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
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27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

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DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

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ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT G. W. LOOMIS',

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-Adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 701 SPRUCE street.

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.

Fruit dealers supplied.

5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cent. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 15 cents. 5 10

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns; White Brilliants.

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90 and $1 00 per yard.

Nainsook Plaid, and Stripe Muslins.

Hair Cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.

Marseilles Quilts, from $5 up to $13 50.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Best makes of Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45 and 50c. Handsome Damask Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices. Having bought a large lot of muslins before the advance, we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest prices.

Black Silks, Black Silks, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 65 up to $2 50 a yard. Plain Lustre Delaines; Figured Mohairs; black ground Silk Grenadines, 62½ cents; white ground Grenadines, 37½.

Black and White Plaid Mohairs, 37½c. a yard.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders; Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.

Just opened, a new lot of Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.

Needle-worked Bands, from 30 cents up to $2 00 a Band.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order, expressly for cash sales, and warranted for six months.

Just opened, from auction, a very cheap lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 38c. up to $1.

French and English Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

AUCTION DRESS GOODS.

FROM THIS DATE,

JUNE 6, 1866,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE MADE

A REDUCTION IN PRICES

At their Retail Counters and Wholesale Department

FOR CLOSING SALES OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

6 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.

$1 00 Cassimeres for men's wear.
$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

$6 50 FINE BED BLANKETS.

Blankets for single beds.
Blankets for berths.
Blankets for hotels.
Blankets for ice.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.

White Crepe Maret Shawls.
White Lama Wool Shawls.
White Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Sea side Shawls.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.

50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
25 cent Grenadine Barèges.
$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

500 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Edged and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75, worth $2 50; Rich Style Three-ply Carpets, only $2 12½; Hemp Carpets 37 cents; Reg. 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Entry and Stair, 37 to 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 up; White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting, 37 cents up; Velvet Rugs at $2 50; Buff Shading, 45 cents up; Cheap Table Linen; Cheap Towelling and Napkins; Material for Bathing Robes; Lawns, 31 cents; Dimity Quilts, $3; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, 25 to 37 cents; Cloth Table and Piano Covers. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET. 6 5

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are superior to *any* and defy competition to any other Skirts made, and warrante give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 14§

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a choice assortment of the above rare and desirable Goods. Among which are—

French Linen Sheetings, 11 4 and 12 4 wide.

French Pillow and Bolster Linen, 40 and 45 inches.

French Undressed Shirting Linen.

French White Linen Doylies, long fringes.

French Unbleached Doylies, long fringes.

French Fringed Napkins.

French Lobster Napkins, a new article.

French Colored Bordered Towels and Napkins.

Silesia and French Table Linens, by the yard.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers of

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.

65c. Fine White Pique.
50c. 5-4 wide Victoria Lawns.
$1 00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.
33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2 50 and $2 65.

10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25.
100 dozen Red Bordered Towels, $2 75 per doz.
75c. Hand-loom Table Linen.
62c. Unbleached Table Linen.
2 00 dozen Linen Huckabacks, from late sales.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.

Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.
31c. Pillow Muslins.
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting Muslins.
25c. Unbleached Muslins yard wide.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

371 CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

2 Ballardvale Domet Flannels.
Argeia and Fine Twilled Flannels.
Flannels for bathing suits.
Gauze Flannels, Shirting Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

MONTE CRISTO

Gold and Silver Mining Co.

OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000

Shares, $20.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Working Capital, - $300,000

7500 Shares Only For Sale

BEING PREFERRED STOCK

Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.

PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN FRENEISS, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth Nat'l Bank, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.

OFFICE,

No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.

The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.

Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 w(m)3t 4p

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER,

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 6mrp

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS,
5 28 No. 931 MARKET Street.

The Fenian Fiaint.

To the Border went the Fenians bold,
Backed by heaps of servants' gold;
The foe was frightened, the bells were tolled,
Alack-a-day! how all were sold!

Grim Sweeney marshalled his hosts for fight,
Told them their blows were for the Right;
Bade them to strike with all their might,
Made each mother's son of 'em very tight.

Then fled away to pastures new,
With all the rest of the gallant crew;
Resolved most firmly to dare and do,
But vexed when he found that arms were few.

The fight was made, the men were dead;
Curses fell thick on Sweeney's head:
Old Erin's sons lacked meat and bread,
Their souls grew black with fear and dread.

Then, sharply smiting, came Federal power,
With might that grew with every hour:
Then Fenian chiefs, all forced to cower,
Found, much too late, their bread was sour!

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—Cyrus Horne, James Rhodes, and Robert M. Foust were elected Directors of Girard College.

A communication was received from Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the State flags, asking Councils to permit the use of the Council Chambers for invited guests on the 4th of July. Referred to the Special Committee.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, asking for a further appropriation of $20,000, to enable the Board to carry out the measures necessary to guard the city against the approaches of the cholera. Referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Spering, from the Committee on City Property, reported that notice had been received that the rent of the rooms in the Philadelphia Bank, now occupied by the Recorder of Deeds, is to be increased from $1500 to $3000. The Committee state that no other rooms suitable for the purpose can be obtained, and an ordinance was reported authorizing the Mayor to renew the lease for three years, at $3000 per annum. Agreed to.

The Committee on Railroads reported an ordinance authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad Company to extend their road from Thirteenth and Columbia avenue to Diamond street; upon Diamond street from Thirteenth to Broad, and on the south side of Spring Garden from Thirteenth to Broad. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The ordinance repealed at the last meeting, authorizing the purchase of ground adjoining the County Prison, for the purpose of extending the building, was taken up. The bill appropriates $12,500.

Messrs. Tan Cleve and Barlow declared that the price demanded was exorbitant.

Mr. Freeman said it might be conceded that the price was too great, but at the same time the public necessities were very great. The prison must be extended, and it can only be done by purchasing ground adjoining.

Col. Page inquired what was done with the Debtors' Apartment.

Mr. Shallcross said that the Debtors' Apartment would not be large enough.

Mr. Bumm said he was informed by the Inspectors that the proposed addition would not be large enough for the accommodations at the prison.

Mr. Freeman said that the city was obliged to purchase this ground, because the ground originally designed for the extension has been taken for a public parade ground. Unless we can secure legislation giving the right to extend by building on the parade ground, we must take this ground independent of the price, inasmuch as the evils at the prison of confining the young and the old together must be remedied. The bill was defeated.

The ordinance providing for a visit to St. Louis was indefinitely postooned. Adjourned.

In Common Council.—Mr. Mercer presented a communication from the City Solicitor, asking that more suitable rooms may be provided for the transaction of the business of his department, the present ones being small, dark, and damp. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Fox submitted an ordinance, providing that no one shall remain at Fairmount or other parks of the city after 10 o'clock P. M., under a penalty of five dollars for each offense. The Commissioner of City Property to have a bell rung at half-past 9 o'clock, to give those present notice to leave.

Messrs. Palmer and Evans opposed the placing any such restriction upon Fairmount Park. They thought if the police force at present stationed there was not sufficient to keep order more men should be placed there.

After some further discussion the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Laws.

Council elected Messrs. John Fry, W. C. Haines and George Remsen, Directors of Girard College for three years.

Mr. Miller submitted an ordinance providing for the payment of $160 per month to the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, in addition to his salary, while engaged in superintending the extension of the Water Works, under a loan made for that purpose.

A motion to postpone for one week was agreed to.

Mr. Hancock submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Trust and Fire to re-district the city, so as to have a less number of engines at certain fires. Referred to the Committee on Trust and Fire.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance reducing the salaries of the city officials to the amount fixed before the war. Agreed to.

THE CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.—Mr. Hodgen, Chairman to verify City Treasurer's accounts, made the following report to Councils yesterday, of the condition of the City Treasury on the 1st of June, 1866, as follows:—

Cash set apart for the payment of interest on city loans falling due on the 1st of July, 1866	$1,115,285 48
Cash set apart for the payment of maturing city loans falling due on the 1st of July, 1866	186,118 78
Cash on hand for the payment of warrants	205,053 49
Cash in drawer	3,976 65
Cash balance in City Treasury 1st of June, 1866	$1,511,459 40

The warrants paid since 1st of June for police, salaries of heads of departments, clerks and laborers, amounts to upwards of $100,000.

The interest due on the 1st of July will be paid without the necessity, as heretofore, of creating a temporary loan of $500,000 for the payment.

SONS OF MALTA.—The members of the Grand Minnihaha Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of S. M. chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, by invitation of the Grand Commander, R. O. Lowry, held their semi-annual meeting, for the election and installation of officers, at Eastwick Park, Wednesday. The following officers were duly elected and installed to serve for the ensuing six months:—Grand Commander, R. O. Lowry; Vice-Grand Commander, John Thornley; Grand Secretary, George W. Wood; Grand Treasurer, Samuel L. Simes. After the installation of the officers the members partook of an elegant and recherche collation, prepared for the occasion.

The members during the day enjoyed themselves in boating, fishing, and swimming, while others, more cautious, spent their time discussing the national topics of the day, and the private enterprise of a citizen who had made, from an apparent piece of waste land a few years ago, such a beautiful park, where the citizens could come and spend a day or afternoon in healthful exercises.

VOTING AT FAIRS.—The following is the vote on the Base Ball Implements at the Fair at National Guards' Hall:—Pilgrim, 37; Butler, 2; Intrepid, 8; Germantown, 19; Keystone, 8.

The following is the vote at National Guards' Hall, up to 9½ P. M., for Fire Horn:—Fame Hose, 58; United States, 142; Columbia, 3; Perseverance, 1; Independence, 10; Spring Garden, 10.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Captain Franklin, of the Government detective force, yesterday arrested, in a house on Callowhill street, near Sixteenth, Francis Mackey and Joseph Alexander, on the charge of being concerned in counterfeiting fractional currency. Mackey was found in the third story front room, in the act of printing counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces. A press was recovered, besides two twenty-five cent plates and one fifty cent; also a large amount of notes in an unfinished state. Alexander was secured as an aider and abettor. They were taken before Recorder Eneu, who held them to bail to answer—Mackey in $7000, and Alexander in $5000.

SALE OF A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.—The old McClellan Hospital, located at Nicetown, has just been sold at auction. The building was erected at the commencement of the Rebellion, almost exclusively of wood, and was one of the largest and best regulated hospitals in the country. At different times during the war about forty thousand sick and wounded soldiers were there accommodated. The wings attached to a central building were sold separately at prices ranging from two hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars each. The entire proceeds of the sale amounted to about seven thousand dollars, a small sum compared with the original cost.

DEATH OF AN OLD OFFENDER.—Edmund Pendleton, alias Long, alias Dutchy, died in prison a few days since, where he was serving out a term of imprisonment for burglary. At the time of his decease he was about twenty-four years of age. Pendleton has been engaged in thieving operations since his boyhood. His first offense was committed when he was about thirteen years of age, having broken into a house and robbed it. He was soon after caught and placed in the House of Refuge. He afterwards took to pocket-picking, and thieving generally, and was so well known to the detectives that he seldom escaped. The cause of his death is unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CHESTER.—A man representing himself as W. Allen, from Baltimore, died at Chester yesterday, of apoplexy. Nothing is known of his friends or relatives, and his body was taken in charge by W. A. Minshall, undertaker, to be preserved for a few days for recognition. He was a man apparently thirty years of age, black hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, had his right leg amputated near the hip, and using an artificial leg.

ACCIDENT AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Yesterday afternoon a horse, attached to a carriage, ran away while in Fairmount Park. The carriage was destroyed, and Mrs. Smith, the inmate, was seriously injured. She was removed to her residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 y

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 9,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
Last Appearance in Philadelphia of
MR. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Stuart Robson,
on which occasion he will be assisted by the principal artists of this city.
This great
CARNIVAL OF FUN!
will be inaugurated by the production of Coleman's amusing comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Dr. Cuspod.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Mr Robson will then perform his own original musical scene, so successfully introduced by him into the great Play of
BOODALE;
OR THE RIFLE BALL,
and in which he will warble
LITTLE TOODLE-DE DOO, WAS A DANDY COCK ROBIN.
To be followed by the Comedietta of
THE WINDMILL
Sampson Lowe.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
After which
ROBSON'S MUSIC BOOK,
in which he will musically descant upon the effervescing qualities of
A DROP OF GOOD BEER,
touchingly describe the pleasures of
"UMBRELLA QUADRILLE,"
and terrify his hearers by the near reading recital of
"A HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SUICIDAL FAMILY!"
Concluding with
JOHN WOPPS
THE JEALOUS POLICEMAN.
John Wopps, A Policeman.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Seats can be secured at T. B. PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 7 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GAZZANIGA'S GRAND RENTREE.
D. de Vivo respectfully announces that
M'ME MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
the greatest Tragic Prima Donna and the great favorite of the public of Philadelphia, will make her rentree, after six years, in a Grand Concert,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
And will give a Grand Matinee, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, assisted by
SIG GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
the celebrated Tenor from La Scala and Mexico Opera Houses.
SIG. ARDAVANI, the well-known Baritone.
SIG. MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.
SIG. ALBI ES, Musical Director and conductor.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents.
The sale of Tickets commences on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store Seventh and Chesnut streets. 6 5 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7 30. Curtain rises at 8
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MISS ADA WEBB.
MISS ADA WEBB.
MISS ADA WEBB
AND
A SPLENDID BILL!
The performance will commence with
MISS EILY O'CONNER.
MISS EILY O'CONNER.
MISS EILY O'CONNER.
To conclude with
WOMAN'S WHIMS.
WOMAN'S WHIMS.
In both of which the Webb Sisters will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 9,
LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c. 50c. and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock
MRS. JOHN DREW
IN TWO PIECES AND TWO CHARACTERS.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as GIRALDA.
Mrs DREW as LADY ELIZABETA FREELOVE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 8,
Webster's comic drama, in 3 acts,
GIRALDA;
GIRALDA;
GIRALDA;
Or, The Miller's Wife.
Or, The Miller's Wife.
Giralda.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING
Lady Elizabeth Freelove.....Mrs JOHN DREW
Saturday—Mrs JOHN DREW last night.
Monday—MISS ETTIE HENDERSON
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 8,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear for the 19th time in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as.....HAMLET
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as.....the Ghost of Hamlet's Father
SATURDAY,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
MONDAY,
Mr. BOOTH in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH.
First time in Philadelphia for five years.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT. FAMILY RESORT.
EVERY EVENING,
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HANLON BROTHERS,
The Greatest Gymnasts of the Age
MADLLE ZANFRETTA and the SIEGRIST FAMILY,
with a popular Drama and Farce.
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MR. CHARLES R. RENTZ, (Tenor), of Boston,
Announces to the lovers of music that he will give a
CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
AT THE
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
Assisted by
MRS. LOUISE BROCKWAY (Soprano), Boston.
MR CHARLES H. JARVIS Pianist.
MR CARL GAERTNER, Violin.
MR CHARLES M SCHMITZ, Cello.
MR. H. A. CLARKE, Cabinet Organ.
Commence at 8 P. M. [6 7 1t
TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERS OF NATURE,
THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE ON RECORD.
June 4, 5, and 6 OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Exhibitions from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 9½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 6 4

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
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And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 8 8 §

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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet Wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES,
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
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CANTON MATTINGS.
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WITH EXTRA BORDERS
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NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
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Cabin Passage.....$15 00
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The Steamship
"TONAWANDA,"
TEAL, COMMANDER,
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on MONDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
The State room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.
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For freight or passage apply to
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Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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ANOTHER SUCCESS.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
Messrs. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
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W. ARIS.
The above Safes for sale by
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5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
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7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
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HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
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5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
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A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
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JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

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Lodging per day.....FIFTY CENTS
Meals at all hours at moderate prices.
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CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

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No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
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MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
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F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
OFFERS
A FEW CHOICE LOTS
OF
SEASONED WALNUT,
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OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
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Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
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Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canada) Pickets.
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All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

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BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, BASE BALL CAPS. BASE BALL BELTS,
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
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(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
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Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

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BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
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The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

The Execution of Probst.

ANTOINE PROBST, the murderer of the DEERING family, was executed to day, at thirteen minutes before eleven o'clock.

This case is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable in the history of crime. A very full and interesting account of the execution will be found on the first and eighth pages of this paper.

Missouri and the Pro-Slavery Democracy.

OUR Democratic contemporary has made another of its Rip Van Winkle discoveries. It has just found out that there is a "radical party" in Missouri, which has not been altogether idle during the last two or three years. A luminous leader, ponderous and pathetic, informs us of the misdoings of these terrible "radicals."

Item First. Beating the Democrats in electing members of a Constitutional Convention, "at a period most inopportune for the inauguration of any material change in the organic law of the State"—said "period" being "inopportune" on account of the absence of large numbers of good sound Democrats in Price's and other Rebel armies, and of still others serving the same cause in the honorable capacity of *bush-whackers* and *guerillas!* The entire impropriety of the radicals taking advantage of such a condition of "social derangement"—as our contemporary delicately phrases it—to outvote the Democrats, and secure control of the State, must be at once apparent to every *candid* mind—especially of the Copperhead order.

Item Second. Said Constitutional Convention removed large numbers of Democrats from office, and left their places to be filled by good sound Union men. Sad thing, this, no doubt, for the fellows who were ousted, but a very good thing for the State. The Union men of Missouri acted similarly on several occasions during the war. They started out by ousting CLAIBORNE JACKSON, another good Democrat, from the office of Governor. However, as they always acted through Conventions representing the sovereignty of the people, their action was in the highest sense legal, and is justified by numerous well-established precedents.

Item Third. When some of these ousted officers attempted to usurp unlawful authority, and to set themselves up in opposition to the sovereign power of the people, the radical Governor, Colonel FLETCHER, nipped the incipient Rebellion in the bud and executed the law. This our contemporary calls "being literally torn from the bench."

Item Fourth. The radicals who had elected the Convention were next guilty of voting to ratify the Constitution which the Convention had framed. Certainly, this is just what they did. The Convention had adopted a Constitution which made Missouri a free State, which declared her forever one of the United States of America, which bound her citizens to yield paramount allegiance to the Government of the Union, and to resist all efforts for its dissolution, which disfranchised all Rebels, bush-wackers, etc., and which contained more liberal and progressive features than are to be found in the Constitution of almost any other State in the Union. Having done just what the people elected them to do, of course the people ratified their work. But our contemporary says that "bayonets were at every poll to disfranchise by intimidation and violence a majority of the legal voters of the State." There is but one weak point in this assertion, and that is that it lacks the element of *truth*. It is a pure fabrication. The radicals carried the State only the fall before by forty thousand majority, so that they had no occasion for bayonets. The charge is made simply to cover the disgraceful defeat the Democracy sustained.

Item Fifth. The oath of purgation. This is decidedly of the *iron-clad* order, we admit. The people of Missouri suffered too much from the Rebellion to tamper with its authors or abettors. They went on the principle that loyal men, and they alone, constitute the State. But our contemporary, by the usual cheap and characteristic Democratic device of garbling, attempts to draw a very moving and mournful, as well as false picture of the effects of this oath. It says:—

> The form of the oath is too lengthy to be given in full, but here is a specimen clause:—'Or any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, *or his sympathy with those engaged in such Rebellion.*" Hence, if a father a citizen of Missouri, happened to have had a son a resident of Virginia or Alabama, who either voluntarily entered *or was conscripted* into the Southern army, that parent, unless he should stultify himself and stifle those natural emotions which, for wise and beneficent purposes, God has implanted in the heart of every man whose instincts are one degree above the brute creation, is, by the provisions of this 'oath of loyalty," disfranchised.

This *pathetic* dodge was quite the fashion with the Democrats in Missouri when the Constitution was under discussion. Their sons were so universally either in the Rebel army or in the bush as "bushwhackers," that this idea seemed to occur to them almost instinctively. The oath, however, did not have this extent, nor did they really believe it to have it, as they demonstrated by taking it and voting. Either the Democrats did not believe the oath to have such a scope as this, or else they committed wilful and corrupt perjury in taking it. As the masses of them took it, it is more charitable to infer that the charge they made of its covering cases like the above was made merely for political effect. The real provisions of the oath, so far as they related to *sympathizing* with the Rebellion, were these:—That the person taking it had not, "by act or word," manifested his adherence to the cause" of the enemies of the United States, "or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion;" and that he had never, with a view to avoid enrolment in the militia of the State, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, "as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion." This latter clause was intended to cover the case of a numerous class of persons in the State, who, to avoid service in the militia, had enrolled themselves, or allowed themselves to be enrolled, as disloyal or Southern sympathizers.

The truth is, the contest in Missouri is simply one of the old pro-slavery, Rebel-sympathizing Democratic party, reinforced by returned Rebel soldiers and a handful of apostates from the Union cause, to wrench power from the hands of the loyal people and reinstate themselves in office. FRANK BLAIR is helping the Democrats against the Unionists there, as MONTGOMERY BLAIR is doing in Maryland.

The radicals have given Missouri a proud position in the Union. She is attracting an unequalled immigration of valuable citizens from the other States. We believe nine-tenths of them will act with the radicals, and that the State will be kept steady and firm in her onward and upward course.

Jefferson and the Truths of the Declaration of Independence.

THE political dealers in cheap fallacies fancy that they have completely overthrown the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence in favor of the equal right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," when they tell us that THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration, was a slaveholder, and continued so until the hour of his death. But what has that to do with the question? Cannot a man declare a truth which he himself does not fully live up to? JEFFERSON declared certain "self-evident" truths. Whether he conformed his own practice in all respects to these truths is not of the slightest possible moment. The lives of the best of men are only an approximation to the truths which they proclaim.

If JEFFERSON was inconsistent in not freeing his slaves, what of it? He was but a man, and not a perfect one by any means. The political truth that "all men are created equal" no more depends upon the authority or practice of THOMAS JEFFERSON, than does the mathematical truth that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. Both are self-evident. All men see and acknowledge this to be so; unless, indeed, we except certain Democratic politicians, whose minds are so besotted by devotion to slavery that they cannot comprehend truth at all. And even they, the moment their selfish instincts prompt them *to claim rights for themselves* or their friends, appeal to those very truths whose authority they pretend to discard.

If a pro-slavery Democrat *could* rise to the contemplation or comprehension of truth as truth, he would never think of propounding such a cheap and miserable fallacy as this in regard to the Declaration of Independence and JEFFERSON. We may, however, appeal to a range of faculties which he does possess, and tell him that the only safeguard of principle he has for any of his own rights, is to be found in those great fundamental truths of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. If he discards these, let him never more speak of "justice," or mention his "right" to anything.

Democratic Devotion to Free Speech, a Free Press, Etc.

THE Democrats declare that they have a "prejudice in favor of free speech and a free press, and immunity for one arbitrary arrest, the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury," etc. Certainly, so long as *Democrats alone* are concerned. But how about free speech and a free press at the South? The devotion of Democrats to free speech and a free press, there, has had the singular faculty of manifesting itself generally in the shape of revolvers, and bowie-knives, and mobs. How about free speech and a free press, when the Democrats murdered LOVEJOY and threw his press in the Mississippi river? How about it, when the Democrats repeatedly mobbed Dr. BAILEY and destroyed his printing offices? How about it, when the Democrats mobbed CASSIUS M. CLAY and broke up his paper? "Free press and free speech" with a vengeance! For the last thirty years the Democratic party has been a party of mob violence in half the States of this Union, to put down free speech and a free press. Such things were utterly unknown in the South, until after the Democratic party had got up the Rebellion and had been crushed into sullen submission by the loyal men of the North.

The Democrats have shown great devotion towards a free press and free speech, habeas corpus, etc., in regard to just one class of men, viz., the Rebels and their Northern allies, who were trying to overthrow the Government of the United States. Their "prejudice" in favor of these things has merely this extent—"only this, and nothing more."

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The National Typographical Union commenced its fourteenth annual session on Monday, June 4, at Chicago, Illinois. The attendance of delegates is large, twenty-two States being represented. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, John H. Oberdy, of Cairo, Ill.; 1st Vice President, James Risk, of Mobile, Ala.; 2d Vice President, J. E. Davis, of New York; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander Troup, of Boston, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Devine, of Savannah, Ga.

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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

FRESH TOMATOES.—300 CASES FRESH Tomatoes just received, and for sale by REEVES & PARVIN, 6 7 4t* No 45 North WATER Street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 8, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull and unsettled this morning, owing to the rapid decline in Gold. In Government bonds there is very little doing; 5-20s sold at 102½; and 10-40s at 96; 109½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 102¼ for 7·30s.

State and City loans are in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 91½; New City 6s at 96; and old do. at 92.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½@55, a slight advance; Northern Central at 43½; and Reading at 54¾@54 60-100, a slight decline. 39 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 43 for preferred do.; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is more doing. Hestonville sold at 19, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Girard College at 27, and Ridge Avenue at 13½, an advance of ½.

Bank shares are unchanged. Commercial sold at 53; 150 was bid for First National; 141 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 30½ for Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 89 for Western; 36½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City, at 6 63 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33½. 26 was bid for common do.; 55½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are neglected. Ocean sold at 6, no change.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Exchange is hardly so firm, and is quoted as follows:—London, prime Bankers', 60 days 1 9½@110; London, prime Bankers', sight, 1 11@1 11; Paris, Bankers', long, 5·10@5·10; Paris, Bankers', short, 5·05@5·05; Antwerp, 5 11@5 10; Hamburg, 37½; Amsterdam, 42½; Frankfort, 43@43; Bremen, 80@80; Berlin, 74½.

"Money is in good supply at 6 per cent. for brokers, and a good deal is done at 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change. The reports in relation to the Bank of the Metropolis at Washington have disturbed lenders in some degree, and rumor was busy with reports of trouble with correspondents of the bank in this and other cities. The determination of the Government to withdraw from pet National Banks the public moneys is a step in the right direction and will secure something more than safety to the Treasury. It will force these institutions into more quiet ways, and take from operations the facilities they now enjoy for inflating values. Congress ought at once to go a step further, and direct the Assistant Treasurer at New York to organize a Sorting Bureau of National Currency and send home everything not redeemable in this city. As the banks are now managed, there is practically no redemption for the majority, and the currency of an exploded 'institution' commands greenbacks more readily than the notes of a living bank. Sorting should not be confined to associations or banks, but should be taken in hand by the Government. Any bank showing recalcitrateness at being asked for greenbacks should have its circulation cross and type pressed some, until it is what it pretends to be, 'as good as greenbacks.'"

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The last ocean and latest political advices received are of the most important character. The official paper of the French Government formally announces the Congress to take place between the great powers, and the Paris Bourse indicates, by its decided rise, in a few days from 68 15 to 68 65 for the rente, a substantial reassurance on the public mind on the question of impending war. The Bourse closed buoyant on Saturday night, May 26. The Bank of France gained $4,000,000 in gold during the week. The Liverpool market closed much better on Saturday. In London the improvement is not yet so decided as it no doubt will be on the further receipts of gold from this side."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$200 U S 6-20s	64 . 102½	14 sh Penn R	54
$2000 do	1862 102½	40 sh do	55
$1000 U S 10-40s	..ls 95	45 sh N Centr	..lots 43½
$1100 1a 5s	....coup 91½	7 sh Coml Bk	53
$1000 do	91½	100 sh N Y & M Town	6½
$2000 City 6s	c & p 92	7 0 sh St Nch Cl lots	2½
$500 do	n w c & p 93	400 sh do	30 2½
$2000 Ward Fra 7s	87½	150 sh Reaney	54½
200 sh Exton	6½	200 sh do s5 with	54 59
250 sh Sch N pf	lots 23½	600 sh Hest'rc	lots 19
100 sh Ocean	6	100 sh do	65 19
27 sh Cam & A	lots 129½	15 sh Girard Col	27
14 sh do	lots 129½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	140½	12 M.	141½
11 A. M.	140½	1 P. M.	141½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	141	141½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	122
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	Par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	141	141½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	138
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June,	1864 12½	12¾
" " July,	1864 11	11¼
" " August,	1864 11½	11¾
" " October,	1864 10½	10¾
" " Dec.,	1864 9	9¼
" " May,	1865 7	7¼
" " August,	1865 5½	6
" " Sept.,	1865 5	5½
" " October	1865 4½	5

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Tons Cwt.
June 7, 1866, was:— 40,170·15
Corresponding week last year 8,111·13

Increase for the week 32,059 02

Tonnage for the season to date 439,857 10
Corresponding time last year 182,608 16

Increase for the season of 1866 257,248 14

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 8.—Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of middlings at 32@40 cents

There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is wanted at $31 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, and prices remain as last quoted. There is no demand for shipment, and only 5,600 barrels were disposed of at $8 50@11·50 ₱ barrel for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@12 for Lancaster county do. do.; $14@15 for fancy lots; and $8 to $8·50 for superfine. There is not much Rye Flour here and it sells slowly at $6·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix prices.

There is some inquiry for red Wheat, but other descriptions are neglected. In the absence of sales we quote red at $2·40 for common up to $2·60 for choice quality, and white from $3 to $3·25. Rye comes forward slowly and commands $1 25. There is a more active demand for Corn and prices have again advanced 3c. per bushel; 1000 bushels yellow in store sold at 95c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 65c., and Pennsylvania at 74@75c. In Barley and Malt there is no thing doing to fix prices.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25, and Ohio at $2·26@2·29.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same now as it did when in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be sure all to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m]p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Apple street, from Norris street to a point three hundred and eight feet north of the said Norris street, with one manhole as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full, without recourse to the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 23, 1866.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 8 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 820 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our different offices. Deliveries to-day and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p*m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
6 8 1m*

ONE THOUSAND

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

Have in Store a great variety of

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

To which they invite the attention of

Wholesale and Retail Buyers.

SHETLAND SHAWLS at $3 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at $4 50
SHETLAND SHAWLS at $6 00

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

6 8 fmw3*

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESNUT

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND CAPS,

AT FABULOUSLY

LOW PRICES,

BEING THE LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

BARNES, OSTERHOUT & HERRON,

No. 503 MARKET STREET,

REMOVED TO

FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

AT RETAIL,

6 8]

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

FROM ONE DAY TO FIVE YEARS,

AND IN ANY SUM,

FROM $500 TO $50,000,

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY
PRO BONO PUBLICO

No. 828 CHESNUT St.,

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN,
6 8 MANAGER.

UNION NATIONAL

GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several pieces) in and near Chicago	$15,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	10,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $100	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$282,200
59,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $10 to $500	677,800
Total value in Prizes	$960,000

For full descriptive List of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn out being the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$4 50	40 Tickets	1 address	$35 00
10	do	do	9 00	50	do	43 00
20	do	do	17 00	60	do	50 00
30	do	do	25 50	100	do	85 00

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,

No. 100 MADISON Street Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5967.) 6 8 26.*

GREAT FIRE AT SHAMOKIN!!

Burning of an Entire Block of Buildings.

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE!

SHAMOKIN Pa., May 26, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

Gents:—I had the misfortune to have my Store and Stock of Goods, which was large, burned on the 4th inst. All that was saved was my books, papers, and money, in one of your Patent Safes.

The fire was very large, consuming a block of buildings, and your Safe was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall send the old safe to you, and want you to ship me one of next size larger.

Yours truly, VALENTINE FAGELY.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA;

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

NEW YORK;

HERRING & CO., Chicago,

ONLY MANUFACTURERS

OF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

FIRE PROOF,

DAMP PROOF,

AND RUST PROOF.

ALSO, ONLY MAKERS OF

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S

IMPROVED BANKERS' SAFES,

MADE WITH THE FRANKLINITE,

OR PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON,

The only metal which will SUCCESSFULLY RESIST a Burglars' Drill. 6 6 s m 3*p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESNUT Street,

(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

At figures astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m]p

LOST.—LEFT ON THE 7TH INSTANT, IN the Germantown cars on the quarter before 4 o'clock train, a BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a patch about 1½ inch square on the cover, and a yellow bamboo handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to E. REED MEYER,
Surveyor's Office Custom House,
6 8 2t* Or, No. 4764 MAIN Street Germantown.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY,

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE

TRIAL OF ANTON PROBST,
TRIAL OF ANTON PROBST,
TRIAL OF ANTON PROBST,

For the Murder of CHRISTOPHER DEERING, at Philadelphia, April 25 1858.

AS WELL AS HIS TWO CONFESSIONS,

One made May 6, to his spiritual adviser the other on Sunday, May 7, 1865, to his counsel, wherein he acknowledges to have killed the entire family of eight persons, and the manner in which he did it.

To which is added a history of his previous life, as well as an account of his last hours and execution. Published under the supervision of the District Attorney,

WILLIAM B. MANN, ESQ.,

with the approbation of the Judges and Counsel for the prisoner.

The whole will be published in a large octavo volume, large type, headed neatly done up in paper cover. Price FIFTY Cents a copy.

Agents wanted everywhere to engage in the sale of the above work, who will be supplied at $3 50 a dozen, or fifty copies for fourteen dollars, or one hundred copies for twenty-five dollars.

Booksellers, News Agents, Canvassers, and all others, are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled from the first edition.

Copies sent postage paid on receipt of retail price.

Address cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa.

All New Books are for sale at PETERSON'S. Send for our Catalogue. 1t6p

HURD & HOUGHTON,

No. 459 BROOME Street

NEW YORK,

WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, JUNE 9

PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALICE CARY,

Author of "Clovernook," "Married Not Mated," Etc.

1 vol. Crown 8vo. Price $2 00.

Early orders solicited.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. Charles Hale, B. A., with additions and corrections by William A. Wheeler, M. A. 1 vol. 16mo. cloth. Price $2 00.

SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATION OF INSANITY, IMBECILITY, AND SUICIDE. By A. O. Kellogg, M. D. Assistant Physician State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. 1 vol. 18mo., cloth, gilt tops. Price $1 75. 6 8 2 rp

THE LONDON ATHENAEUM

SAYS OF THE

STORY OF KENNETT,

BY BAYARD TAYLOR:

"The side of American life which is presented in this book is sufficiently novel to give us an interest even if such admirable pictures (as quoted) were wanting; but with their aid Mr. Bayard Taylor has written a story that will please his fellow countrymen by its associations, and strengthen by its intrinsic merit."

HURD & HOUGHTON,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 459 BROOME Street,

6 6 w 2t NEW YORK.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday, May 28, 1866,

Will positively take place at the

RINK HALL,

WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO,

On Monday, July 9, 1866,

On which occasion

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets to one address for	$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 00
30	do	do	do	25 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by express, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

The proprietor will donate to the Poor as and Lincoln Monument Fund $2500; so, there will be $2000 reserved from the pen on drawing the $50 000 prize for the same purpose.

References.—Hon. Wilkinson, ex Senator, of Minnesota; Hon. George V. Lawrence, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Major Dan Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana. Hon. L. J. Laycock of Kansas; Hon. William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of watches, Chicago; Manuel, White & Co., New Orleans, La. 5 28 mwf 12t4p

NEEDLES' CELEBRATED CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No. 1009 CHESNUT Street. 6 4 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Again Mr. Booth gave his wonderful impersonation of "Bertuccio." The horrible struggle of the last scene, watching as he is ousted to the door, where his child is in danger of dishonor and death, was given with a sub ime, harrowing effect, that made the heart stand still. The snatches of pathos and humor, alternating with despair, were natural, and would suffice to make the part alone, acted the star. We have not yet noticed the other characters of the play, and to do so now is no very pleasing task. Mr. Charles Barron had but a small part, but he gave it all the importance and dignity of which it was susceptible. But what does Miss Germon mean by dressing "Fiordalice" like a modern little beggar girl? If she had not an idea of the costumes of the sixteenth century, if she had not an idea of the state and luxury in which it is repeatedly said in the play the "Fool" maintained the mysterious lady the courtiers and the Duke were watching, surely the stage manager might have helped her ignorance. The sixteenth century were the days of luxury, of easy-flowing robes, of brilliant colors—even the peasant dresses of the times were long and flowing and Miss Germon comes to us in a part full of dignity and grace, the part of a young lady who has an attendant in satin and velvet, in costumes that made her appear as if she did not belong to the piece at all. Who does not remember Emma Taylor in this part, a very picture, a creature beautiful, dignified, and graceful, such as courtiers might love, such as a father might hide, with pride, from the world. Miss Graham played "Francesca" in her usual style, but then she has a certain dignity of manner that becomes these parts however little individuality she may throw into them. This evening Mr. Booth, for his benefit, gives "Hamlet."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs Drew appears in *Giralda*, a part and a play to which she first gave celebrity, and as "Lady Elizabeth Freelove"—a charming bill, and still more charming that we have Mrs. Drew's instead of Miss Rushton's name in it.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Ada Webb takes a benefit to-night, playing a burlesque on the *Colleen Bawn*, and, of course, a Protean farce This lady "is nothing if not changeable." To-morrow afternoon and evening the Webb Sisters appear.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Harry Pearson plays *Luke the Laborer* this evening. Zaluretta appears, and other most excellent entertainments complete the attraction

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Gazzaniga this evening. Many are awaiting with impatience the evening, to hear the first notes of this great favorite, who is simply a woman of genius, and has lent her charm upon us. The programme is admirably selected.

MR. RENTZ'S CONCERT.—A very fine musical entertainment will be given this evening at the Musical Fund Hall. Mrs. Louise Brockway is said to be an exquisite soprano, and has made a great reputation in the musical circles of Boston. The instrumental performers are all well known to the public, and the programme is highly attractive.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT LUTZ.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Lieutenant George K. Lutz, late Quartermaster of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell from a horse in Frankford, and fractured his skull, from which he died at his residence, at the Second National Bank, in about two hours. The horse was a spirited animal, belonging to a friend, and was occasionally ridden by Lieutenant Lutz who was a good horseman. The horse had not been used for a few days, and having a habit of throwing up its head when checked, is supposed in this way to have struck Lieutenant Lutz in the forehead, causing him to lose control of the horse, which ran away with and threw him violently to the pavement.

Lieutenant Lutz was born at Tacony, in the Twenty-third Ward in 1842. He left the store of Springs, Oak & Aumont at the breaking out of the war, and enlisted in the Scots Legion After the three months' campaign he re-enlisted in Birney's Zouave Regiment, from which he was transferred into the 61st at its formation. He served with distinction in this regiment, again re-enlisting as a veteran. In the battle of the Wilderness he was fearfully wounded in the neck by a musket ball. Upon his recovery he was promoted for bravery and good conduct to a First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, and held this position at the disbanding of the regiment in July last Since leaving the army he has been engaged in the Central National Bank, and was a book-keeper in the Second National Bank at Frankford at his death. He was well known thoughout the ward where he resided; and as Secretary of the Frankford Base Ball Club was exceedingly popular and highly esteemed. The flag of the Bank where he was yesterday employed, today floats at half-mast over his cold remains.

PASSAGE OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.—The passage by the House of the bill accepting League Is and as the site of the new Navy Yard, is a deserved and, we must add, an unexpected victory for Pennsylvania and the West over the Eastern States and New York. It is of interest to our readers to know how our members of Congress voted, and who neglected their duty and dodged the final ballot The following is an analysis of their votes on the acceptance of New London. The Democratic members being in italics:—

Ayes—Broomall, 1

Nays—*Ancona, Barker, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Glossbrener*, Kelley, Lawrence, Mercur, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, *Randall*, Scofield, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, 17.

Absent—*Strouse, Johnson, Denison*, Miller, Koontz, 5.

Paired—Stevens, 1

Of all the Pennsylvania delegation, therefore, Hon. John M Broomall, of Delaware county, was the only one who voted in favor of our competitor. The reason or the absence of the five members remains yet to be explained.

INTERFERING WITH DOG CATCHERS.—Yesterday afternoon John Bum and Alfred Boyce were arrested on the charge of interfering with the dog-catchers. Officer Barton, while in the performance of his official duties, it is alleged, was knocked down by the accused at Third and South streets. They were taken to the office of Alderman Butler, where a hearing took place, which resulted in the binding over of the defendants in the sum of $1500 to answer at Court

PLUCKING FLOWERS.—The fancy gardens of a number of the residents of the rural districts have suffered of late from the trespassing upon them of young men, who have made it their aim to steal therefrom choice flowers, which were prized by the owners. Yesterday afternoon John White was arrested on a charge of this kind. He was taken to the office of Alderman Pancoast, who required him $200 bail for his appearance at court, to answer for the offense.

ABUSING A LANDLORD.—Nicholas Nolty went into a lager beer saloon last evening, on the Ridge avenue, above Sixteenth street, and after remaining there for a few moments, commenced an assault upon the keeper of the house. He also used very threatening language. An officer was then called in, and Mr. Nolty was escorted to the office of Alderman Hutchinson, where he had a hearing, which resulted in his being bound over to answer for the offense in the sum of $500.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Charles Peal was arrested last evening by Officer Walters, at Grape and Cresson streets, Manayunk on the charge of assault and battery, which it was alleged had been perpetrated on the officer while in the discharge of his official duties. He was held to answer by Alderman Ramsdale in $500 bail.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Two young men, named Donelly and Hackerty, were arrested last evening at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, on the charge of stealing from a store the sum of $20 After a hearing before Alderman Pancoast they were held in the sum of $300, to answer the charge preferred against them.

STEALING BASKETS.—Hugh Sweeney was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing three baskets from the store of Samuel Cook, No. 509 North Second street. The accused is only seventeen years of age. Alderman Butler required him to give $500 bail, in default of which he was sent below.

SERIOUS FALL.—About six o'clock last evening Robert Johnson, 17 years of age, fell down the chway of a four story building at the northwest corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, seriously injuring himself. He was removed to his parents' residence

OWNER WANTED.—There are at the Second Street Station two bombazine dresses and a daguerreotype of a Catholic priest. They were taken from a vagrant on the street, and it is supposed were stolen from the house of a Catholic family.

FIRE AT BRIDESBURG.—The alarm of fire at an early hour this morning was caused by the burning of a small outbuilding in the rear of Charles Huber's tavern, at Bridesburg, used by a number of fishermen as a place of deposit for their fishing tackle. Loss about $200.

A CORRECTION.—We have received the following note correcting an inadvertent error made by us in our article in regard to the Jayne mansion It gives us great pleasure to make the *amende honorable*:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1866.—Editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Gents:—In your issue of the 6th instant, giving a description of the Jayne mansion, we noticed you gave the credit of furnishing the carpets to Messrs. J. F. & E. B Orne. Knowing you must have erred unintentionally, we feel it our duty to correct it. The late Dr. Jayne gave the order to our house long previous to his death and with the exception of two or three carpets in the upper rooms, the matting in the attic, and the oil-cloth in the closets, the house was furnished by us. The two parlors, reception library, and dining rooms are the finest Axminster fabrics, woven in one piece, and were designed expressly for the rooms by us. The chamber carpets furnished by us for the second story are French Velours and Royal Vitions, and the third story the finest English Brussels. The halls and stairs we also furnished with Axminster carpets, with rich borders to match. Hoping you will publish the correction, we are

Respectfully yours, JAMES H ORNE & Co,
No. 626 Chesnut street.

VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE.—Barney McDonough took it into his head, last evening, to make a short cut across some of the lots in the neighborhood of Thirty-sixth and Hamilton streets, with his horse and wagon, contrary to the law regulating matters of this kind. The vigilant eye of a policeman discovered him in the height of his glory, and suddenly brought him to a dead halt. He was then required to drive to the office of Alderman Allen, where the usual fine was imposed. Cases of this kind are becoming quite common, and the officers are determined to check them.

A TOUGH BITE.—Charles Dean was taken into custody last evening on the charge of making an attack on Officer Hart, of the Seventh Police District, during which he took hold of the officer's nose with his teeth, and bit it nearly off. Dean is represented to be a desperate character, and a terror to the neighborhood of Berks and Brown streets. Several charges, it is alleged, are pending against him. Bad liquor and a love for the intoxicating bowl are the causes which led to the unnatural act. Alderman Toland held Dean to answer in the sum of $1500.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of our readers desiring to purchase watches jewelry, or silverware, to the fine assortment of those goods at the establishment of Messrs. Clark & Biddle, No. 712 Chesnut street.

CANADA INVADED —

It is true that the invasion of Canada is an event of no little consequence, but, amidst all the excitement created by such news, we cannot but wonder that people are not more agitated by *an invasion at home*. At this very time a large army of people, of all nations and classes, full of eagerness, and flushed with the certainty of success, are making an invasion of the spacious precincts of Tower Hall, in order to bear away with them suits of cheap, fashionable, and well-made clothing.

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as ... $4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of
"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition.
"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of sourness of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & Co., and all Druggists.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

CON. FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—Why is a pincushion like all the Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental? Because you cannot see all of its good *points* at the first glance!

Moral.—Clothing widely different in quality may look alike, but the WEAR will determine the quality of the material and workmanship; and for Clothing that excels in these particulars buy of STOKES, under the Continental.

COUGHS.—As a soothing pectoral, Brown's Bronchial Troches are advantageously employed to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

"AQUA DE MAGNOLIA."—The use of this delicious preparation renders the skin as soft as satin and fresh as the morning. It is vastly superior to any cologne, allays inflammation, purifies clothing, and is altogether a decided favorite with ladies who wish to preserve and augment their personal charms. For sale by all dealers, at $1 in large bottles.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses Suits, Coats, and Basques handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEEDLES C. C. I.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 40 dey st., new york."

CONGRESS CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No 904 Arch street.

7 20s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANTS

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A HOUSE in the western part of the city between Broad and Twenty-first streets, and Vine and Pine streets. Immediate possession. Price about $10,000.
Any one having such a house will confer a favor upon the advertiser by addressing J W. S., at this Office. 6 6 6t

WANTED—THREE DISABLED SOLDIERS, at rear building of No. 7 2 RACE Street. Wages $10 per week. 6 7 3*

MARRIED.

PENNIEWELL—STREET.—On the 31st of May, 1866, at the Parsonage of Scott M. E. Church, No. 1525 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, by Rev. T. B. Keller, Mr. JOSEPH M. PENNIEWELL to Miss HANNAH M. STREET, all of Philadelphia.

RUMRILLE—DUBOIS.—On the 2d instant, at the Rectory, by the Rev. R. C. Matlack, Mr. HARRY J. RUMRILLE, of Massachusetts to Miss FANNY M., daughter of Jennette and the late Alexander Dubois, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BERNHARDT.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTIANN BARBARA BERNHART, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her son's residence, No. 131 Wanhorn street, below Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at the German Evangelical Church, Second street, above Poplar. Interment at Odd Fellows's Cemetery.

BOUVIER.—On the 5th inst., PETER BOUVIER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Third and Greenwich streets, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Ground

DORSEY.—On the morning of the 7th instant, JOHN W. DORSEY, formerly of Somerset county, Md., in the 36th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, William H. Morgan, Nos. 142 and 144 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant GEORGE KNOWLES LUTZ, in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Jacob D. and Hettie Lutz, and late Quartermaster of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

His relatives and friends and the members of his regiment are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of W. H. Rhawn, Frankford, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. **

McPOYLE.—On the 6th inst., JAMES McPOYLE, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of St John's Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1935 Jones street, on Sunday, afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THORNTON.—On the evening of the 6th instant, REBECCA CHURCH, wife of William C. Thornton, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1125 Mt. Vernon street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

"DEAR COUSIN WILLIE'S" GRIN OF DELIGHT would perhaps be broader and more puckered if your Birthday Gift to him was a Box of Toos or a Boy's Turning Lathe. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHERRY STONING MACHINES (FOR taking the stones out of cherries), a variety of Preserving Kettles, Scales and Weights for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR YOUR GIFT would bring you into grateful remembrance, if it was one of our Cog-Wheel Clothes-Wringers, which we *know* is the most durable. It saves aches, time, and clothing enough soon to pay for itself.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835, Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 13

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. (5 2 4p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE,
5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6'50 TO $25'00.
1t No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE
PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
SCHOOLEY'S LARGE REFRIGERATORS.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small size require but Fifty cents worth of ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
6 8 2trp No. 240 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS
2000 REGRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1m*p No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 16w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing. SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 26 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

DRY GOODS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.
JUST OPENED,
A LARGE LOT
OF
SEA-SIDES,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,
FROM $3·00 to $12 00.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.
6 7 6trp

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT St.,
OFFER
TRIMMED BONNETS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,
AT COST.
EVERY STYLE OF
BONNET AND HAT,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
BONNET FRAMES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS, ETC. ETC
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
4 18 2mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.
JUST RECEIVED,
Five Hundred Fancy Bonnets.
FANCHON BONNETS AT $1·00.
GLASCIA BONNETS AT $1 25.
DERBY HATS, $1 25 to $2 00.
YACHT HATS $1·25 to $2·25.
SUNDOWNS, $1 00 to $1·75. 6 7 6t*

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
EVENS & CO.,
5 1 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C WARE, GLASS AND JAPANNED WARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, in lots suited to retail storekeepers. 6 8 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
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FOURTH EDITION

EXECUTION OF PROBST.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

THE LONG, LONG MINUTES

Sheriff Howell had the courage to adjust the noose correctly, and to pull the rope that launched Probst into eternity. As he did so the tense nerves yielded, and he had to rest on the arm of a friend for support.

Hanging there in the broad glare of the bright sunshine, Anton Probst's body quivered convulsively in the limbs, the muscles of the neck from the throat downwards, twitched strongly again and again. The body swayed from side to side with the motion of the rope. In a few minutes the movement ceased, and the body hung motionless.

From time to time the surgeon, Dr. Henry Smith, felt his pulse. In ten minutes the handcuffs were taken from his purpled hands, the covered barrow was brought for his body, the ladder was linked to the cross beam, and after hanging from fifteen minutes past eleven he was

CUT DOWN AT LAST

His body was laid upon the bier, and the burial service of the Catholic Church was read over it while the crucifix lay upon it. The regulations of the Church do not allow the corpse to be interred in hallowed ground; but the service, even to the sprinkling of the holy water upon it, was performed.

THE FATE OF THE REMAINS.

Through a deputy-sheriff, the corpse was then surrendered to the Inspectors of Moyamensing, represented by Messrs Perkins and Brodhead. By them it was transferred to the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, as Antone Probst manifested no wish for burial. The body was immediately taken to the paint shop for a series of

GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS.

The white cap was removed, the rope severed from the neck, showing the open, livid lips, the half-closed eyes, the expressionless face, and the blue circled neck. The body was then placed in a chair, and the head upheld. A medical examination was made, and the right eye removed.

A record of the results prepared for the public by Dr. Randis presented. A more thorough and scientific article of the valuable results obtained will be published in the columns of a medical journal.

MEDICAL REPORT.

After the body was cut down it was handed over to the surgeons for experiment. There were present, besides Drs. N. B. Smith and Clapp, the medical officers of the prison, Professors Dickson, Biddle, and Rand, and Drs. W. H Pancoast and E Dyer. Professor Rand charged a powerful voltaic battery, with which to make experiments.

The eye was examined by Drs. Dyer and Pancoast with the opthalmiscope, by the aid of the electric light, and was afterwards removed and examined. As was expected, no image was found on the retina. The lens of the right eye was unturned. The battery was next applied, and the muscles of the face made to contract at the will of the operators, giving rise to every variety of expression.

The muscles of other parts of the body were similarly affected by the current and the arms and legs made to move at will.

The post mortem of the body will be made by Dr. Pancoast before the class of the Jefferson Medical College.

CERTIFICATE OF THE JURY.

We, the undersigned Jurors, summoned by Henry C. Howell, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, to witness the execution of ANTON PROBST, first having been duly notified, do hereby certify that we were present, and saw the said Anton Probst executed by hanging by the neck in the yard, within the walls of the Philadelphia County Prison, at 10 o'clock and forty-five minutes A. M., on Friday, the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1866), in pursuance to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided

William H. Kern, R. E. King, George H. Roberts, A. J. Flemeriott, S. P. Hancock, John Thornley, Spencer Roberts, William Elliott, Hiram Horter, James N. Stokes, George J McLeod, A Taylor.

THE ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS

for the execution were practically illustrated in the perfect performance of all the details. Not the least trouble or discord occurred The thanks of reporters present are also due to Sheriff Howell, for the excellent facilities afforded them.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Senate.

The Senate, on assembling postponed all other business, and took up the Reconstruction resolution at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, the object being to come to a vote to-day.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) is now addressing the Senate against the proposition.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Joint Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the equestrian portrait of General Scott, which now adorns the walls of the Capitol.

Mr. Hubbard (West Va.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and the Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, either by the establishment of a bureau of redemption in connection with the Treasury Department, or by some other mode, for the redemption of torn, cut, defaced, or disfigured bank notes issued under the National Currency act, so as to obviate the necessity of sending such notes to each particular bank of issue for redemption.

On motion of Mr. Niblack (Ind.), the Senate joint resolution for the restoration of Lieutenant Commander Richard L. Law, United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of June, came up as the unfinished business, the question being on reconsidering the vote by which it was agreed to yesterday.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and for tellers, which were refused. The vote was then reconsidered. Yeas 2, nays 42.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) moved to refer the concurrent resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, saying that that committee was better qualified to judge when Congress should adjourn than any member of the House, and particularly than any member of the Opposition.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) suggested its reference to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was negatived, and that of Mr. Ashley agreed to.

Mr. Walker (Ohio) introduced a bill regulating divorces in the District of Columbia. It was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District.

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna G. Gaston, widow of a late Lieutenant of the 16th Virginia Volunteers, was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, considered and passed.

The Senate bill granting the right of way to Humboldt Canal Company through the public lands in Nevada, was, on motion of Mr. Julian (Ind.), considered and passed.

The Senate's amendments to the House bill to amend the postal laws, were, on motion of Mr. Alley (Mass.), concurred in. The bill has therefore passed both houses.

The petition of loyal citizens in Ohio and Indiana to be reimbursed for property seized by the Rebel Morgan was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, transferred from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on the War Debts of Loyal States.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) introduced a bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in chancery. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) introduced a bill amendatory of the act relating to the loss of horses and equipments. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, declaring that when any enlisted man has been, or may be, detailed for duty as a clerk, or for other duty, he shall not thereby be deprived of his right to bounty. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 5000 extra copies of the last report of the Smithsonian Institute, 2000 for the Institute, and 3000 for the members of Congress.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of amending section 5 of the Pension act so as to allow the issuance of pensions to date from the discharge of the soldier or sailor, when the application is made within two years after the date of such discharge.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Education, at the city of Washington. Mr. Marlton addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Personal

General Fremont is in Washington.

Rebel Movements in Maryland.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information that considerable excitement prevails amongst the freedmen in St. Mary's county, Maryland, in consequence of a report that a number of desperadoes and returned Rebel soldiers are organizing and drilling in Calvert county, for the purpose of driving the freedmen off the Government farms in St. Mary's county.

New England Episcopal Convention.

CONCORD, N. H, June 8.—The New England Methodist Episcopal Convention closed its session last evening by a centennary festival in Music Hall. The occasion was one of great interest and enjoyment. The reports show a remarkable increase of the Methodist denomination throughout the country.

All Quiet on the Frontier.

TORONTO, June 8.—It is reported that all is quiet on our western frontier.

The Parliament meets to-day. It is understood that the Governor-General, in his opening speech, will ask that immediate action be taken for the suspension of the habeas corpus.

An Evening Financial News Room at New York.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Gallagher, formerly of the Evening Exchange, opens a financial news room in Twenty-fourth street this evening.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK June 8.—The health officer report three new cases and two deaths from cholera on the hospital ship.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton is firm at 33@40c. Flour dull, and 10@20c. lower; sales of 4000 barrels at $7@9 75 for State; $8@13 80 for Ohio; $7@9·05 for Western; Southern dull. 400 barrels sold at $10·65@17; Canada lower, 350 barrels sold at $8 95@13 50. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn, mixed, 1@2c. lower; 60,000 bushels sold at 81@82½c. for sound. Oats have declined 1c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $25 62½ for Mess. Lard steady at 19½@22½c. Whisky dull at $2 26@2·27

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks are dull and lower. Illinois Central 121½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 98; Reading, 1 9; Canton Company, 59½; Virginia 6s, 65½; Missouri 6s, 79; Erie, 62½; Western Union Telegraph, 62; United States Coupons 1862, 102½; do. 1864, 102½; do. 1865, 102½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 102½; Gold, 141½; North Carolinas, 81½.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Flour is very quiet. Wheat steady Corn active and higher; white, 91; yellow, 92 1c Coffee and Sugars dull. Whisky unsettled at $2 31.

ST. DOMINGO.

HAVANA, May 29.—By the arrival of the steamer *Barcelona* we have papers from St. Jago de Cuba to the 22d inst., and I am enabled to transmit the following news from St. Domingo:—

The papers from the capital to the 17th inst., do not confirm the previous reports of the down fall of President Baez, but they speak of another revolution against his Government.

CABINET CHANGES

Citizen Gautier has been named Minister of War and Marine; General Cariel, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; and Colonel Linveras, acting Political and Military Governor.

THE ACTION OF GENERAL CABRAL.

The misfortunes which the republic was experiencing affected the minds of all good citizens. New and unexpected complications had interrupted the work of reorganization, which seriously occupied the actual administration. The republic, says the *Monitor*, after reappearing before the political world, had received a lesson which ought to have served as a warning. Rational discussions always prevent these conflicts which are the result of a contrary course; but this truth had been unhee

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

FICKLE DAME IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The Ton of Old Times.

In all ages woman is rather what man makes her than what poets dream or painters imagine. The attraction of the sexes does not become more or less, like political or religious creeds, according to the time when wider room is made for their action in the world. Men and women exist for each other; and women in the days of the Roman emperors, as to-day, used all their faculties and all their ingenuity simply to please men. We beg literary women not to take offense at our statement, for it will bear a dispassionate examination. The girls of Boston or New York are not more beautiful or fresh than were the girls of Pompeii; but are they not just as eager to look beautiful?

We have yet to learn the A B C of Nature, and we believe that she is far wiser than any of the philosophers, moralists, priests, or theologians of our pious nineteenth cenutury. She knows what she is about, and guards well the secret of her enchantments. And she teaches women to be women, as she teaches girls how to be those frail, delicate, untouched buds of loveliness, which, like the succeeding springs of the earth, year after year, make fresh under our eyes the Virginity of Beauty.

So, in gently pushing open the door of the dressing-room of any wealthy, fashionable Pompeian woman, we shall neither feel nor show more surprise at what we see there, than if we were the priviledged intruder allowed to look at, touch, and fumble the nameless knick-knacks and fancy articles that fill the dressing-room of our modern belles; since to-day, as centuries ago, Fashion, with all its implements, is but the accredited accomplice of Nature, and serves her best when most successfully it lends its aid to complete in a woman's face or figure what Nature capriciously left imperfect.

Our social forms being different from those of the days of Pompeii, the position of woman in society is also different, and necessarily gives her much more influence. We have literary women; they only had, here and there, reading women, like the daughter of Ovid, for instance, whose sweetness of character was not marred by any singularity or harsh, pedantic tone or spirit. Our literary women, by some unexplained conjunction of personal needs or losses, are too often too indifferent to the graces of womanhood, and free from all the sweet necessities of the woman-nature, to be agreeable. To please does not seem to be the uppermost ambition of their nature—to be loved and admired the end of their best efforts. They have entered as competitors with men in the world of letters, and insist upon sharing the publicity and the reputation of men. But those women who are satisfied in simply being what women can naturally be, and who, without fretful scorn for what they cannot attain, or helpless vanity in what they feebly imitate, accept their mere womanliness as containing the infinite possibilities of their influence, will take interest in finding out with us the points of resemblance between themselves and their sisters of dead centuries.

The women of Pompeii lived a life exclusively devoted to pleasure. Every demand of soul and spirit, every requirement of the intellect, seems to have been sacrificed to achieving a perfect blossoming of the senses. From what we are allowed to witness with our eyes, in the paintings and mosaics lately discovered, and, from what we must infer, not an inch of time was given to the soul and its imperious needs, and no room made for it to expand in; but the physical life, the revelry of the flesh, the absolute intoxication of voluptuousness, tyrannized over every moment, and appropriated every hour of a woman's life.

We must remember how different is our domestic economy from that of those days. We are not told that any of the problems of that vexed "Bridget question" disturbed the placid ease of the mistresses of houses. Servants then were slaves, and, as such, unquestioning, willing, competent ministers to the luxurious habits of wealthy women. Those servants were skilful waiting-maids, filling around their mistress the double office of confidantes and servants. And so admirably adjusted were the separate elements of that system of home-service, that not one of the servants interfered with the work of the other, or mistook her special duty, but rather, by her own punctilious attune and exactitude, helped to render each returning day a day of untroubled ease, and every hour an hour of new delight, to the queen-woman, who thought of nothing else but how to please her favorite admirer.

Then, as now, women used adroit secrecy in making their persons objects of special study and critical examination. Every line, or mark, or wrinkle, was attentively tracked with a jealous eye, and most skillfully concealed. Rouges, powder, paint, washes, and ointments—all that art ever devised and combined to repair the destroying touch of time—was used, as it is used now. Indeed, our Lubins and our Rimmels, with their world-renowned delicious perfumes and essences, fail to furnish us with such profusion of lucent oils and aromatic washes as formed then the requisites for the toilets of women of fashion.

The utmost value being set on a smooth, milky-white, satin-like skin, it became the chief endeavor of every woman to preserve her complexion. To this end, bathing was constantly resorted to. What nobody ever omits doing before leaving the bed-room—the washing of face and hands—was to the Pompeian woman not merely a half hour's or an hour's work, but was the chief occupation of her morning. She bathed luxuriously in warm, scented baths of asses' milk. She bathed till her whole body was as smoothly soft-skinned as the petal of a flower, and her hands, her arms, her bosom, and her limbs were made supple with excess of languid repose. One cannot help seeing anew the Venus Aphrodite coming out of the magic foam, when reading about those fair women, so fair and so woman like!

It seems that the absence of activity and labor in the daily life of women, chiefly, perhaps, the absence of family responsibilities and of family dignity, made abundant room for the protracted performance of a daily [illegible] toilet, which, instead of an hour or so every morning, occupied half the day. For, on awakening, the lady of fashion called her slaves to her bedside, and had herself more effectually aroused by various manipulations and applications, at which our implacable individual independence would simply revolt. First, the lady must have her face carefully washed, before any man's eye is allowed to glance at her. Sleep alone has not so unharmonized and disturbed the color and destroyed the roundness of those cheeks, or made those eyelids hang so heavily over eyes not yet brilliant. The paste of bread and milk, which was so carefully spread all over the face last night, has to be removed in such a way that not the slightest redness or irritation of the skin shall remain. When that is effected, the teeth are replaced—for they had artificial teeth in those days—the eyebrows are artistically pencilled, and the lips, and cheeks, if necessary, stained with the bloom of youth.

Roman ladies understood as well as our women, that the charm of art is to remain unseen and unsuspected. Therefore, none but their own personal attendants were allowed near them during the elaborate process of the toilet. Yet, men would find out; men would know; men would see, what was intended to be so well concealed. All the Roman poets become, by turns, satirists and censors when writing about their women, and, for page after page, they write about nothing else. The charm holds them, entrances them.

Turn to Lucian, or Ovid, or Martial, or Juvenal and see what they say; how they admonish and mock; how they criticize and rail, and in an instant forget all except to admire more than ever. Does not this simply warn us that fashionable beauty is not to be familiarly handled, taken apart piece by piece, examined and classified like some poor chance-plant by the high road? A woman's beauty is enough for man, and he need not inquire whence it comes or where it goes. Man is here protected against disenchantment and disgust by a non-familiarity with what he most would admire.

Another trait of resemblance between the whims of fashion in past centuries and fashion in our own times is the value attached to whatever was foreign. Greek customs had for the Romans the same fascination which French taste and French style have for us. A Roman woman of fashion refused to use any cosmetic that did not have a Greek name attached to it. The utmost ambition of the belle of Pompeii was to look like a Greek woman, to walk like a Greek woman, to lisp like a Greek woman, and like a Greek woman to enchant men with the seductiveness of her sensuous beauty.

Among the most remarkable of the articles of luxury which more recent excavations have given to the world, are the *ecrins* or jewel-boxes, used by wealthy women to keep their adornments. Some of these boxes are two feet high, telling at once that a fortune was treasured within their chiselled circumference. The jewels do not materially differ from modern ones, save in workmanship and design. Bracelets, rings, ear-rings, gold and pearl ornaments for the head, buckles for the belt, and clasps to fasten the flowing draperies over the shoulder; these, and the most marvellous of combs, necklaces, toothpicks, and even crochet-needles, formed part of the valuables which the Roman woman of fashion considered as her own special property, and upon which her thoughts so fondly dwelt when she asked herself:—"How shall I look?"

We feel that she looked beautiful, when we remember what were some of the ornaments she wore, and how profusely she introduced the glitter of gold in her full-dress costume. The Roman ladies were excessively fond of jewels. Pearls and precious stones had for them the same charm which they have for us. When *en grande toilette*, the lady of Pompeii covered her whole person with jewelry. Her luxuriant hair, her neck, her shoulders, her bosom, her ankles and arms and hands flashed with the imprisoned fires of the opal, glittered with gold, or were encircled with the pale, soft light of the pearl. It seems that in this particular fashion of wearing jewels, the "purple women" of Pompeii took the lead. Dignified matrons at once adopted the extravagant taste, and the fashionable painters soon decked their divinities with the new insignia.

A nude Venus, recently discovered upon the walls of Pompeii, wears a gold band around her head, two bracelets on each wrist, a long gold chain dropping in her bosom, and rings on every finger; thus giving us another picture of the rage that prevailed at the time when, perhaps, she was painted from some fair living girl or woman.

If we closely compare some particular fashion of those remote days with the fashion of our own time, we shall be surprised to notice the slightness of the difference in taste. Take, for instance, the mode of arranging the hair. But before all, take the hair itself. Yes, take it, touch it, handle it, look at it long, till you make sure of its color. It is the very color we admire so much to-day—red hair; blonde hair and blonde women were then as much admired, as much sought after, as the choicest blonde blossoms of our drawing-rooms of to-day. So great was the preference given to blonde and yellow and red hair, that all sorts of toilet artifices were resorted to to obtain from drugs and ointments the one color which painters and poets still delight to picture in their softest dreams of fair women. We beg pardon of all the magnificent Junos whose black tresses match the night. Had they lived in that carnival of luxury they would, no doubt, have done what some of them try to do now. The would have used dyes.

The Pompeian women obtained from the East an unguent with which they saturated their hair, and then sat for hours in the sun until the foreign supstance was dried in, and the hair was transformed. Sometimes the process took days to be perfected, and then, if the lady had so large a circle of acquaintances that she could secure no privacy in her city house, she betook herself to the country, and remained there till her hair was made more silken and more rich with golden hue.

The mode of dressing the hair varied as it varies with us, fashion being more of an arbitrary taste in that important detail of woman's costume. "Rats" and cushions were skillfully adjusted by the slave *coiffeuse* to the head of her mistress, and we find some traces of the waterfall. Curls seem to have been the favorite style of dressing the hair for a time—curls thrown back of the head and flowing on the neck, such as we call Grecian curls. Wearing the hair in a large knot on the summit of the head, or in short ringlets around the forehead, was also a favorite mode with the exquisites of those days of exquisite elegance. But what adorned most the head of the Pompeian belle were the jewelled combs and the jewelled pins which they used to fasten their hair. Some of those are marvellously beautiful—not in color only, but in poetical design. One of those pins found in Herculaneum, and about seven or eight inches long, is surmounted by a Venus chiselled in gold; she is twisting her hair, and looks at herself in a mirror held by Cupid. Another is ornamented with a small figure of Psyche kissing Love. Another is still more beautiful, being the workmanship of some Greek jeweller. It represents the Goddess of Plenty caressing a dolphin, while her head is surmounted by two horns, symbols of consecration to the Goddess Isis. These jewelled pins are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of a woman's *parure*. They seem to have been selected with such dainty care as best harmonized with the occasion in which they were worn; showing at once that the symbols they represented were not overlooked, nor their poetical meaning unremembered.

We moderns cannot admire those pins without wonder at the perfect taste which the pagan artists used in forming the least trifle. Would it be possible to use with more effect or with more grace, so small a species as the head of a pin for the hair? Could any more graceful idea be expressed than that of the God of Love rendering to his mother the same service that slaves and infatuated lovers render to their mistresses?

Our aigrettes, our diamond constellations, and our kokoshoors are very beautiful, but among all our modern designs for jewels and *parures*, none awaken in our mind associations of ideas so expressive as those suggested by the taste of those graceful pagans.

Young girls in Pompeii wore nets, and exercised the charming capriciousness of their fickle taste in choice of color, texture and style. Some of them were made of gold thread studded with pearls and other precious stones.

When looking into the profuse luxury of that vanished age of centuries ago, we must acknowledge the superiority in inventive fancy and elegant taste of those pagan men and women. For even the most insignificant trifles that seemed to decorate their houses or adorn their persons reveal in the graceful variety of their forms a richness of fancy that shames our modern refinement into silence. What are the crystal arrows, the crystal drops, the inlaid combs or filagree butterflies that our women wear, compared with the elegance of the ornaments which made the Pompeian women so beautiful, and so glad in their beauty? And how can we wonder at that, when we think that the State disdained not to give laws in regard to the dress of women, so as to make it a part of its magnificent pride? Many a Christian Government has legalized religion and established and adjusted divine mysteries by law; but in Rome the Senate ordered that the slave women hair dressers should remain such a time as apprentices, so as to become skilful in their art. Ovid does not fail to tell us a good deal about it, nor about the importance some of those hair-dressers acquired when, after months of labor, they became expert in making the cushion named *rotulus*, which the ladies wore on the summit of their head, and around which centred all the whims of the reigning fashion.

After Rome had become the magnetic centre of civilization, where all the nations gathered who pretended to refinement or luxury, the mode of wearing the hair at once changed, and those women who had before ignored foreign fashions adopted all the extremes of Greek extravagance. Then it was that they began to mingle strings of pearls in their hair, like the Eastern women. Whenever women entered a temple consecrated to Egyptian divinities, they wore a profusion of lotus flowers or wheat in their hair, as emblematic of the fecundity of nature. And, as in these wild days of fashionable paganism, Italy became enveloped in the tenebrous worship of Isis, the fashion soon prevailed for women of rank and position to adopt every novel arrangement of the hair that was imported from abroad.

The conquest of the Germanic tribes brought in the most fantastic modes and influenced much the feminine taste of Rome, and it was under that influence that gold-dust was generally used as hair-powder by fashionable women.

Nothing is more natural than that women of fashion should create a fashion by their simple preference or taste, just as is done in our days. And just as naturally, as soon as that fashion has lost, by general prevalence, the distinction which is its greatest charm, another newer one is tried, discussed, and adopted. Natural flowers were a favorite ornament for the hair. The Roman belles wore wreaths of flowers—always fragrant flowers—at their evening entertainments. They also wore chaplets of flowers around the neck and bosom, so as to inhale the delicious odor which, when yielded by the head-wreath, must be lost to the wearer. A singular fastidiousness forbade all women to appear in public by daylight with flowers upon them. They might not even carry bouquets under legal penalty. Was it because they might have been considered as victims? Those flower-wreaths and chaplets were woven with exquisite art, and always intended to be symbolical when sent, half withered and yet fragrant, to some bashful favorite. Fresh flowers would not have been welcomed by the jealous suitor, who loved to imagine that he found something of her whom he adored in the fast-drooping and finger crumpled petals which had mingled with her beauty. It was also the custom to complete a message of love and to fix a rendezvous by forwarding either apples or figs bitten into. To-day, in the East, ladies still wear chaplets of orange-blossoms around their olive-skinned shoulders, and fall asleep caressed by the faint, languid odor.

But, with that same passion for beauty in dress which now, as then, lies at the very heart of a woman's nature, nothing could be more unlike our modern female costume than that of the Roman women. Their ideal was naturalness, and hence genuine beauty of form. They did not wear corsets, nor had they the remotest idea of barrelling up their busts with whalebones or steel. Next to the skin they wore a garment of finest cambric, very much like the modern chemise. Then a straight band or scarf, called *strophium*, which served to support the bosom with that grace we so admire in antique paintings. The makers of that part of a woman's wardrobe were as much patronized by Pompeian belles as our French corset-makers are to-day patronized by women of elegance. Over that band was worn a sort of jacket with long sleeves, and made of the finest white wool.

When at home, the tunic covered the whole, and the length of that ample, flowing drapery measured somewhat the virtue of the wearer, for it seems that the "purple women" of those days preferred to wear their tunics very short, to show their legs laden with bracelets, while the Roman matrons lengthened the vesture by a flounce embroidered with gold. The tunic was fastened around the waist by a belt artistically hidden under some folds of the tucked-up drapery. For the promenade, women of fashion wore a mantle, the beauty of which was best displayed by the style in which it exposed the right breast, and was thrown over the left shoulder. Those mantles were invariably white, and so fine in texture that the incorrigible Petronius speaks of them as of "woven wind." Fashionable Roman women also wore white kid boots. The "purple women" generally wore sandals, so as to let their feet be seen—those finely shaped, large Roman feet, which our modern taste would admire more had they been smaller.

Extreme care was bestowed upon the nails of the feet and hands. There was one special slave invested with the responsibility of keeping the nails of her mistress properly pared, cleaned, and tinted. Women never wore gloves, yet they delicately cherished their hands and fingers. They kept them beautiful, not by idleness alone, but by a variety of cosmetics intended to render the skin soft, smooth, and flower-like. And as the customs of those days made the fingers of women speak eloquently in adroit gesticulation, the beauty of the hand could not be overlooked. Horace makes fun of some original wag independent enough to cut his own nails, and dispense with the services of barber or slave.

In looking at some of the jewels of Pompeii, one is surprised to find how very fond were the ladies of the snake form, and how they preferred having rings and bracelets representing serpents. Gold serpents were among the amulets, more or less decent, that hung from necklaces, and were used to conjure away distressing influences. Even living snakes were petted by Roman belles, who carried them around their arms, and, for coolness' sake, even let them lie curling on their bosoms. For coolness' sake also, did they carry smooth rock-crystal balls in their hands, while the slave fanned their heated faces and necks. After the fashion of carrying those crystal balls had become so universal that the Alps failed to yield a sufficient quantity of crystal, yellow amber was substituted. Juvenal tells us that the amber ball was never so much prized, and never so delicious to hold, as when it issued fragrant-warm from the hand of a fair girl.

Fans and parasols had their place among the appurtenances of a woman's toilet, and were considered objects of luxury by their magnificence and delicate workmanship. The fans were mostly made of very thin pieces of precious wood or ivory, covered all over with the minutest down of the rarest of birds.

Well, we have looked long enough to be made sad, into the fascinations and follies of the poor heathen women who were smothered in the ashes of Pompeii so many ages ago. Their volcanic tomb has preserved all these silent witnesses to show how the passions, the ambitions, the vanities of women are ever the same, and how even the trinkets with which they bedeck themselves express the same notions of beauty, and use the same materials, and almost the same forms. Only the lovely persons for whom such extravagant expenses were incurred, such infinite delicacies bestowed, such untiring thought devoted—only those lovely women themselves died so eighteen hundred years ago, passed away so utterly.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM MANUFACTURING PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally to our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are so known throughout the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

5 23 1m

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS and every description of Stationary at reasonable price

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.

JAMES HOPKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED to act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply over.

5 21

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEORGE J HENKELS,
6 4 12urp] THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.
Sliding-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mw12m

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth 3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc. and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
5 21m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
ICE DELIVERED
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S. CARPENTER
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street below Third.
6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN F. MYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No 813 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. Offer Fine Ready-Made Clothing, Great Inducements to Purchasers of
UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. Clothing To Suit All Tastes, At Very Low Prices.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. READY-MADE CLOTHING. FOR FIRST CLASS DEFY COMPETITION

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F C
CLOTHING !!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves.
5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

NOTICE.
I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—
The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured hereafter.
AND GENERALLY.
All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.
The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.
TERMS OF SALE.
$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.
PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.
Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.
Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
5 21 mfsm

READING RAILROAD.
On and After Monday, June 4, 1866
A PASSENGER TRAIN
FOR READING.
AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will leave Depot, corner of THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
7 30 A. M.
Arriving at Reading in time to connect with Express Trains North, East and West.
Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Reading, except Norristown, Phoenixville and Pottstown will take this train.
The MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at
8 15 A. M.
Stopping only at Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, Reading, and points on the main line above Reading, and the LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.
The 2 45 P. M. from Pottsville
WILL NOT STOP at Stations SOUTH of Reading, except POTTSTOWN, PHOENIXVILLE, and NORRISTOWN.
A Train will leave Reading at
6 30 P. M.,
Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M. 6 4 6p

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
302 Chesnut St., above 4th.

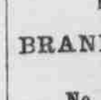
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26 5 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

STUDS
FOR EYELET HOLES.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE BY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
6 4 6] No. 302 CHESNUT St

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26]



RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 26 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such concentration from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 3 1866
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GLOVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1866
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GLOVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and well-matured. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 18 Boylston street.

For sale by the barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 1

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

BEAUTY IS VAIN.

BY MISS ROSSETTI.

White roses are so red,
White lilies are so white,
Shall a woman exalt her face
Because it gives delight?
She's not so sweet as a rose,
A lily's straighter than she,
And if she were as red or white
She'd be but one of three.

Whether she flush in love's summer
Or in its winter grow pale,
Whether she flaunt her beauty
Or hide it away in a veil,
Be she red or be she white,
And stand she erect or bowed,
Time will win the race he runs with her,
And hide her away in a shroud.

A DOG'S VISIT TO THE DOG SHOW.

It has been said that Sir George Grey was himself to visit the Agricultural Hall at Islington, to form his own opinion on the complaints which have been made in the neighborhood as to the noise caused by the canine multitude, and its injurious effect on the nerves of the human inhabitants of that district. If this should be so, we may look, no doubt, that full justice will be done to the human nervous systems of Islington, but possibly a great injustice may remain behind. From our own observation we should say that the exciting effect of the exhibition is far greater on the nervous systems of the dogs themselves, whether confined in the building or only within hearing of it, than on those of the higher race. Dogs, we must remember, have been little used to public life, and the first effect upon them of this compulsory imprisonment in a great canine society is very much like that which is produced upon a sensitive child when it is first left alone in the multitudinous solitude of a public school. There has been, for obvious reasons, no petition to Sir George Grey on the part of the dogs either of England or Islington to place this annual institution under proper inspection and regulation, but we hope that if he really visited the hall he may have taken an intelligent spaniel or Scotch coolie with him, in order to aid him in his inspection by presenting the matter in another point of view to that on which the human selfishness of Islington has concentrated its too exclusive attention.

We at least were greatly struck by the effect produced on the mind of a clever little half-bred Scotch terrier which plunged into the midst of this great canine public in company with ourselves, and by the reciprocal effect evidently produced on the intelligence of some of the prisoners by this visit from a reporter of their own species. The little creature, far from being diffident or reserved, was naturally a very sociable animal, and on meeting even complete strangers of her own species, especially if they have any kind of human introduction or recommendation, will usually establish at once friendly relations with them, crouching down and wagging her tail violently. She has usually preferred the society of much larger dogs to that of her own proper tribe, and especially of retrievers, to one of whom of her own sex she has been as enthusiastically attached from a mere puppy as schoolgirls sometimes appear to be to their affectionate and didactic mistresses. On the strength of this association she has always seemed to enter very easily and warmly into the feelings of this tribe, and had only just returned from a Whitsuntide holiday among hospitable Essex retrievers of fine breed and great sagacity.

As it happened, we entered the exhibition at class 15, the retrievers' benches, and anxiously watched the effect of the greeting between the fifty-odd manacled members of this class and the acute little inspector. She was received with a noisy outburst of feeling that was quite overpowering, and evidently painful to her. The clamor indeed was so great as she passed, and the efforts of the chained retrievers so violent to reach her, that the little creature, usually so frank and communicative, retired absolutely into herself. Whether the dogs were with one voice lodging complaints against their treatment, protesting against their embarrassed form of existence, demanding better ventilation, and explaining the complete failure of "Condy's Patent Fluid" (by which, as many placards asserted, the air of the hall was purified at a vast expense) to get its "nascent oxygen" fairly born out of the nascent stage into the atmosphere of the crowded assembly, we cannot say. But it is certain that very pointed communications were addressed to the little visitor from all sides, which at once surprised and depressed her.

What was particularly noticeable, too, in this part of the show, was the much more voluble communications addressed to our little terrier by retrievers of birth and name, retrievers with a past and a tradition, than by the less distinguished members of the order. There was one "major" eloquent and impassioned to the highest degree, probably on the subject of his wrongs; and when we came to know that his grandmother Gyp belonged to the keeper of Lord Cholden, and was "a bitch of great local fame," that his great-grandfather Sailor fought the whole Crimean campaign in company with Captain Duff, of the 23d Welsh Fusiliers, and was buried among the white cupolas of Benares, and a monument erected to his own memory in that historic city, we were able to understand his bitter indignation at the oppressive physical conditions of his Islington existence. It was a relief to our ears to get past the too eager and eloquent bench of retrievers, who, perhaps, because they still hoped to retrieve the past, had more to say than any other dogs in the exhibition, the setters alone excepted.

We next had to pass the forlorn Irish water-spaniels, who, politically uneducated, like the race among whom they live, took little notice of the inspecting dog, but much of the inspecting men. Each of these seemed to implore every kind-looking visitor to purchase him, as the Circassian slaves are said to do in the Turkish slave market. Among them the fine water-spaniel "Jock, late Nep," as the catalogue quaintly terms him, the winner of many prizes in such exhibitions, who has, however, never yet found a permanent home in consequence of his good qualities, sat with red disheveled locks, and vainly entreating eyes, soliciting to be purchased by some one who might cease to devote him to the ignominious fate of habitually attending dog shows in chains, and occasionally changing his name. All this class of dogs spoke little, but looked volumes at every likely face, and were intelligent, untidy, disorganized, and forlorn.

Our little terrier, being herself in possession of a happy home, felt great delicacy in gazing at these poor creatures, who could see how it was with her, and crept past their mute faces with more sadness than she had before shown, even when overwhelmed by the frank and noisy oratory of the retrievers. Thus we came to the larger dogs whose creed was either more hopeless, or more ascetic, for they "spoke not a word of sorrow," and implored no compassion by their looks, though some of them—the mastiffs at least—evidently "bitterly thought of the morrow." These magnificent dogs, with the large dark circles round their melancholy eyes, looked out sternly from under their eyebrows on the scene around them, like necessitarians, if not fatalists, who knew that no representation of their case to the outer world would either hasten or delay the hour of their release. Mr. Hanbury's splendid pair, "Prince" and "Duchess," lay close together, as if seeking in each other's presence some protection from the vulgar public opinion around them, and encouraging each other to find in self-contemplation relief from the fussy and noisy herd. "*Odi profanum vulgus; et arceo*," was written in each face, and they looked, without betraying even a passing interest, on the little terrier as she trotted past filled with that kind of emotion of awe and that overwhelming sense of power with which a countryman is possessed when he first enters the House of Parliament and sees the greatest men and statesmen of the day. Only now and then did the grander dogs open their mouths at all. They had generally been to those shows before, and evidently bowed to their fate with Mohammedan calm. When they spoke at all, they seemed to drop a meditative bark on the air with little relation to the Vanity Fair in which they were prisoners. Now and then a solemn mastiff's deep isolated bay seemed to give just a glimpse of

"The vastness, the grandeur, the gloom,
Of the unlit gulf of nimself."

There were sadness and pathos in their patience, and their *malaise* was not the less deep for the fortitude with which it was repressed.

The St. Bernards, again, were of a different and some of them of a higher mould. The great St. Bernard "Tell," which received the first prize, is the most majestic dog of its kind we ever saw. It did not show the deep melancholy of the mastiff, but rather the same profound sense of duty which sustains the race in their benevolent mission in aid of mankind amid the snows of the Alps. "Tell" is a Berne dog, a "lineal descendant," says the catalogue, of the dog "Barry," of the St. Bernard Hospice. He endures the crowds and heat of Islington hall with the same calm front as the storms and avalanches of the Bernese Alps, and is quite too strong to speak of his troubles. He seemed to think that he had been placed there for a purpose, which purpose he would fulfil. There was no protest in "that severe, that earnest air." We dare maintain that even on the Home Secretary himself—if the right honorable baronet visited him and gazed into his deep, mild eyes—he cast no look of reproach or pleading. There was in his expression something of that moral sublimity which, according to Kant, reminds one indifferently of stars in the midnight sky, or of the solemn fiat of human free will renouncing its own cherished desires for the claim of duty. "Not sad and not elate," his was a countenance on which neither terrier nor man could gaze and again forget. Our little companion, hitherto amazed, alarmed, surprised by the many new phenomena in this chaos of canine feeling and opinion, gathered tranquillity and trust in that majestic gaze, and ceased to cower beneath the restless eyes and fretful barks of the other ill assorted prisoners. It was a great change from this strong, self-contained, heroic dog to the deer-hounds immediately adjacent. They were almost the only dogs in the assembly who seemed to enjoy the social opportunities of the place in spite even of their chains. Some of them, indeed, were evidently ill, and lay suffering from the oppressive atmosphere, and dreaming feverishly of park or heather, but several greeted their visitors with the suavity and ease of a polished London hostess, while one or two laid themselves out for petting like beautiful children. There was one ("Brandy," 477), who, being chained up too tight to get at his admirers with his head, turned his graceful back on his visitors that they might pat it, and then with eyes reverted watched the caressers with eager, grateful eyes. This was the least painful part of the exhibition.

But when we passed to the toy dogs in the gallery, both the physical and moral conditions of the case became more distressing. All of them were shut up in separate cages, and had a far worse air to breathe than the lower hall—we hope, by-the-way, that "Condy's patent fluid" had not been lavished here, "at vast expense," with such fruitless results—and were unable to see each other, though the din of their shrill and fretful curiosity was far more painful than the deeper voices of the dogs below; and hence the effect upon the mind of their free comrade was unspeakably painful. There were, indeed, little dogs that could sleep amid the din, but it was not due to any intellectual calm, but to the coma induced by the bad air, or in the case of the Japanese prize terrier, to sheer oriental languor. Stretched on her luxurious divan, the Japanese "Rose" from Yokohama retired as far as possible into the dark shadow of her cage, and did not open her eyes on the hot and curious spectators. But the greater number of these little captives yelped bitterly, some even passionately, as their free companion passed, and made little useless rushes against the bars. We were glad enough to get away from the spectacle of their tedium and suffering. But it was sad as we were about to leave the lower hall, near the benches of the setters and pointers, to see the universal envy which animated the poor sporting dogs as they saw a little sister apparently about to escape into the freedom of the outer air. A whole row of them made a rush at her so united that it shook the wooden partition to which their staples were fastened, and when at length (after getting the necessary passport for a dog outward bound) we emerged and rattled away from the door of the great canine prison-house, the little creature who had accompanied us breathed a heavy sigh of relief, and crouched down, keeping a shadow of depression on her face which would have been very eloquent to Sir George Grey, till she had regained her home, and thrown off the oppressive influence of her first experience of canine society on a large scale. It was evidently with a curious conflict of feeling—awe of the melancholy mastiffs, reverence for the great St. Bernard, pity for most, and disgust for some—that she turned away, as Lord Macaulay says somewhere, "from the chequered spectacle of so much glory and so much shame."—*London Spectator*.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Argus* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
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R. G. Marea, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Heward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 39 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 Ellreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wedington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
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Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
125 000	" " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 875 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,600 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,250 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,387 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6 380 00
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,482,850	Par. Market value	$998 569 00
	Real Estate	36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121 913 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	49 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $153. Estimated value	2 919 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,556 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,235 37
		$1 283 648 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. I. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
JOSEPH MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
Premiums	1,162 308 78

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 24 12m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 19

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
HOWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 25
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO
No. 728 ARCH STREET.
(5 25 imwlm

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH street,
Philadelphia

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture,
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY
No. 728 ARCH street
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street
5 25 imwlm Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$2 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, pairs of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 6 No. MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866

Sealed Proposals, to furnish MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 20 day of July next; at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each section will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer or, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1 Flax Canvas Twine	No. 16 Ash and Beech Plank.
No. 2 Cotton Canvas and Twine	No. 18 Tallow.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 20 Brushes.
No. 4 Tin and Zinc.	No. 22 Stationery.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 23 Hardware
No. 6. Paints and Oils.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 31 Whale Oil, etc.
No. 11 Gum Shoe.	No. 32 Galley Iron.
No. 12 Lignum vitæ.	No. 33 Pig Iron.
No. 13. Lanterns.	No. 34 Canada Iron.
No 14 Ox Hides.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—
KITTERY.—Nos. 1, 2 4 6, 12 16, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31.
BROOKLYN.—1 2, 3, 8, 10, 16, 23, 24.
PHILADELPHIA.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13 20, 22, 23 24, 31 } 6 11 4t
WASHINGTON.—1, 2, 4, 6, 11 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

ON SATURDAY,
June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
Lot No. 1. 314 mess chests, assorted from 450 to to 1800 lbs.
Lot No. 2. 127 iron water tanks.
Lot No. 3. 15 scuttle butts.
Lot No. 4 10 harness casks.
Lot No. 5. 46 coat breakers.
Lot No. 6 36 mess breakers.
Lot No. 7. 34 25-gallon casks.
Lot No. 8. 38 40-gallon casks
Lot No. 9 20 100-gallon casks.
Lot No 10 1 200 gallon cask.
Lot No 11. Timber cuttings, etc.
Lot No 12. White oak knees
Lot No. 13. Lead dross, 4744 lbs. more or less.
Lot No. 14. 5 boats.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 15 7 globe lanterns.
Lot No. 16. 1 ton, more or less, old manil'a rope.
Lot No. 17. 8 tons, more or less, hemp and manilla shakings, mixed.
Lot No. 18. 2 tons, more or less, hemp shakings.
Lot No. 19 1000 lbs., more or less, worn-out bags.
Lot No 20. 500 lbs., more or less, old parcelling.
Lot No. 21 8 wood and 5 iron buoys.
Lot No. 22 800 lbs., more or less, old canvas.
Lot No. 23 5 tons hemp rope.
Lot No 24. Blocks, etc.
Lot No. 25 Dead eyes and bull's eyes.
Lot No. 26. Shels and sheaves
Lot No 27. Wrought iron (part of galley), 2 tons, more or less.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING
Lot No. 28. 1 cylinder, 10 feet by 41½ inches, 7438 7 pounds.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Lot No 29. 1 ox cart.
Lot No 30 1 one-horse cart.
Lot No. 31. 1 watering-trough.
Lot No. 32. 4 large tin dish-pans, and 1 tin butter-kettle
Lot No 33 1 tin shot-box.
Lot No. 34 8 iron weights (clock).
Lot No 35. 1 military coat.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
Lot No. 36 42 deck timepieces.
Lot No 37. 3 Azimuth compasses.
Lot No 38. 12 steering compasses (not admiralty).
Lot No. 39. 50 compasses (common).
Lot No. 40 14 compasses, boat, liquid.
Lot No. 41. 7 compasses, boat, dry.
Lot No. 42 10 tell-tales.
Lot No. 43. 1 quadrant.
Lot No 44 22 spy-glasses (signal)
Lot No 45 44 spy-glasses (common).
Lot No. 46. 16 Binocular marine glasses, superior.
Lot No. 47 5 barometers, Aneroid.
Lot No 48 64 thermometers.
Lot No. 49. 4 hydrometers.
Lot No. 50. 380 lbs hide wheel rope.
Lot No. 51. 19 signal lanterns
Lot No 52 70 side lanterns.
Lot No 53. 2 Massey's logs.
Lot No. 54 1 Frowbridge log
Lot No 55. 126 American ensigns (all sizes)
Lot No. 56. 30 American jacks (all sizes).
Lot No. 57. 55 narrow pennants.
Lot No. 58. 180 signal flags, repeaters, and pennants.
Lot No 59. 41 foreign ensigns
Lot No. 60. 13 foreign pennants.
Lot No. 61. 6 quarantine flags.
Lot No 62 21 log slates.
Lot No. 63. 2 penknives.
Lot No. 64 268 lbs. signal halyards.
Lot No 65. 5281 lbs. lead and log lines.
Lot No. 66. 74 lbs. white whipcord.

Ten per cent of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the bid on all articles sold for account of Bureaus of Construction, Equipment, Steam Engineering, and Navigation, and twenty per cent. for all articles sold on account of Bureau of Yards and Docks. The remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten or twenty per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

By order of the Navy Department
D. LYNCH, Commander, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, May 31, 1866. 6 2 3t

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of donation or sale—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 13t

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.
Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons old measurement.
Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.
Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 282 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD
Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to a purchaser by the Commandants of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24 thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER

[Continued from the First Page.]

wardress like his, a book of religious instruction, and a couple of prayer-books."

HIS KEEPER'S ESTIMATE.

Naturally, then, the talk at the prison flowed to the opinion entertained of him by his keepers. The above statement was thoroughly and strongly corroborated. He says:—"I am resigned to make a sacrifice of my life for what I have done," told one.

Another:—"He is very submissive; makes no complaints, as so many convicted murderers do about not having justice done them; about the wrong of hanging them, and leaving somebody else get off safe. He never asks for anything; is not dissatisfied with the victuals the only thing that he has been partial to has been apples, and he is immoderately fond of them."

This recalls to the writer's mind the little fact, that when Chief Detective Franklin was endeavoring to pave the way for the reporters to receive Probst's special detailed confession, the prisoner asked him for an apple. The Chief promptly secured a couple of sun-baked ones, and having given an hour's time to the reporters, Probst heartily relished them.

"He has been getting them ever since. I took him up a couple after dinner, and he said, 'I will eat them as my last supper.' Before at dinner time, he said, 'this is my last dinner.'"

Probst, unlike all preceding murderers was confined in the doomed cell at his first arrival, the iron chain was manacled to his ankle, and at night his hands were fastened behind his back. These precautions were thus taken at first, owing to the terrible crimes he had apparently committed, and the ignorance of the officers of his disposition. 'I won'd not trust him as heartily as any of the others," said the previous speaker.

A LAST TALK WITH PROBST.

Through the kind attention of Mr Wm B. Perkins, for many years the efficient Superintendent, to whose unfaltering assistance toe thanks of the members of the city press is often richly due, a short visit to the condemned's cell was arranged. A kindly priest, whose modesty forbids the public mention of his name, had just quitted the cell. As an officer and the writer passed up the stairway, the former dampened one's ardor sadly, by stating that Probst was crying when the minister left him

The outer iron door was opened the inner unbarred; but an unwonted diffidence led me, the writer, to pause at the threshold a moment. Then I stepped inside. Proost dressed in his shirt and pants was sitting on his cot, bending over a little table at his side, writing intently upon a sheet of note paper. He did not look up, and I gave a moment's glance to the lately well-known "cell B, second floor, north side, north corridor." The cot on the floor, and the table, were the only furniture; and by his side lay a couple o. apples and an orange. The bare, thick-walled, vaulted room, running from 6 to 9 feet in height about 8 f et wide and 12 feet long, was well lighted up by the long and narrow, well-barred window, looking to the north, out upon the garden walks that led to the gallows.

Not until I spoke to him did he look up, and grasp the offered hand. The cut o. the seeming intrusion was easily told. It was to give to the public, if he was willing a full, true statement of what he wished and felt that any misjudgment of him might be met by his own words. He was quite willing but in accordance with his temperament, was slow of thought and word, requiring to be prompted by questions.

He spoke at intervals:—"I feel very well in body and mind; content to die. I do not care about living. I feel that I have repented entirely, and am very sorry for what I done. And that is a true saying, that is, I repented for my sins for what I have done. I feel satisfied that I have been forgiven for them. I feel that in my brain; that God can have mercy on me yet. I have had a very kind, good priest with me; he attended me very well. I am satisfied with my confession published by the reporters. Oh, no; I did not laugh when I told that confession

"At the present time I am writing a letter to my father and mother bidding them good-bye and hoping they will pray forgiveness."

As he touchingly said these last words the interview was at an end. Shaking him b the hand, and bidding him good-bye, he said, "Good-bye! Good-bye!"

I had seen him often before, but there was one more meeting to come yet on this Friday morning.

THE MURDERER'S LAST NIGHT.

The vivid pen of Bulwer, and the smooth numbers of Hood, fail to portray the terrors of the last night of Eugene Aram. Yet Aram murdered but one old man, while he who died to-day sent eight unprepared souls to that bourne from whence no trave ler returns. How then can we hope to depict in language the feelings of Probst as he lay in his cell, waiting for the dawn which was to see him sent to his long account? If the theory of the return of spirits be true, and if his eyes could have seen the shadowy band which hovered around him he would have recognized in those leering faces many whose deeds resemble his. There would have been his fellow-countryman Berger, with his purple face and blood-stained nothy lips, whose soul had gone out from that very spot but four months since. There would have been Spring, the Skuspinskis, and kindred fiends, for none from that cell went save dead or to the gallows But there, his inferior in crime, would have had no terrors compared with those evoked by the memory of his victims. It needed not that these spirits should come, remembrance or dreams would cause an agony sufficient to make him understand what future punishment was to be served for him, if on this earth such agony was meted out. The finest delineation of Shakespeare is his invocation of the spirits of the murdered victims of "Richard" to visit his couch the night before his death. The innocence slaughtered, the friends betrayed, the superiors assassinated, all came, and pleaded for revenge. Such must have been the crowd whose souls rise up before the murderer's gaze as slowly he noted the flight of time—slow to all else, by far too fast to him. To know at each chime of the clock that one hour more of life ebbs away—to know that just as sure as that clock which he heard striking would strike that number once again, that he would be where crime was punished. An old legend tells us of the keen tortures reserved for a captive prisoner in Castile. The walls of his prison slowly contracted, and at each stroke of the clock the space grew less, until he was crushed to ... a living coffin. The feeling with ... which that Spaniard saw his ... room disappear must have been similar to that of Probst as time closed slowly around him, and narrowed down from hours to minutes. To think that when that little hand of the watch had gone around he would be—where? His imagination must have conjured up the images of the helpless babes he slew, while yet they laughed and played with the axe; the friend with whom he slept, who trusted him, and who, while yet talking of daily toil, he cut down from behind; the mistress of the house, at whose table he sat; his employer, whose bread he eat, and whose kindness gave him work, and the stranger whom he never saw before. These must have passed before him.

——"'Twas but a dream,
But then so terrible, it shakes my soul;
Cold drops of sweat hang on my trembling flesh;
My blood grows chilly and freezes with horror
Oh, tyrant Conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
* * * * Shadows to-night
Has struck more terror to my soul,
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers
Armed all in proof." * * *

Such must have been his bed'ellows last night. It matters not if sleep had closed his eyes, for in his dreams his victims yet were present; or if awake, he noted the flight of time, and recalled all the incidents of his offense. And thus starting in sleep, or rolling in sleepless agony, the murderer's last night on earth was passed. And with the coming of the dawn the shadows fled; the reality was enough to satisfy Nemesis

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

CULPRIT'S PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH

WALK TO THE SCAFFOLD.

SCENES IN THE PRISON-YARD.

LAST WORDS OF THE MURDERER.

THE DEATH AND AUTOPSY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EXCLUSIONS.

From the first every movement of Sheriff Howell, in regard to the execution of Anton Probst, has been with the intent to secure the utmost attainable degree of privacy at the fatal hour.

Thus innumerable applications from political and other friends, from curiosity mongers, from sober, staid citizens, of all callings, each asking for a special individual exception to the general ruling in his favor, have been courteously but peremptorily refused.

Even representatives of the potent press early found their persuasive arguments in regard to the absolute necessity of personally representing their respective journals as blandly waved as do by the pleasant-spoken Sheriff, whenever they conflicted with his arrangements. No doubt individual cases of hardship have thus occurred, while the few reporters admitted to represent the entire press of this city, Morning, Afternoon, Weekly, Sunday, and German papers, have had imposed upon them quite onerous duties to discharge. Wherever practical, those assignees were specially delegated to appear for several journals.

As an instance of the thoroughness of enforcement of all the provisions of the law relating to executions, the gentlemen representing the press of this city, on presenting their credentials, were informed that no special favors could be extended to them Only yesterday the special reporter of the *Herald* received a polite refusal to his claims.

GATHERING TOGETHER.

Great care was taken that those whose names were placed upon the list for admittance should alone learn of the place, time, and manner of assembling. No tickets were issued, but every one to be present was individually introduced to a Deputy, that his face, and not his name, might be a guarantee of his right.

"Bring—9¼ sharp," was the memorandum given to the writer by Sheriff Howell at his office, on last Wednesday morning, with an impressive caution that to no one should any information be furnished on that subject

In good time I was at the designated hall, in the Assembly Buildings, South and Chesnut streets. The scene was a most unique compound of incidents Sheriff Howell and a few others were already present, seated upon the benches on which, for many seasons, delighted audiences have sat, watching the amusing magical feats of the renowned Signor. Upon the stage were gathered the well-known trained canary birds being tutored in their regular exercises. The disposition to lay aside the event of the day was evinced by all, and the chats mainly ran on about the feats the children always love to see.

Little by little those invited gathered together. The company was small, quite small considering those whose position gave them a right to be present. Among these latter may be instanced Messrs. O'Neill and Wolbert, counsel of the prisoner during his trial, by appointment of the Court; the Superintendent of Moyamensing Prison, Mr William B Perkins; the physician, and the Board of Inspectors.

Though the latter were invited, very few accepted the official invitation. Out of the twenty-eight Deputies of the Sheriff only eight were present. One hundred and fifty applications were received from journals in all parts of the country, but only seven reporters were allowed.

THE ROLL-CALL.

That no unauthorized person should intrude, and that each might recognize the equal right of his comrades, the roll-call was gone through at exactly 9½ o'clock, and all but one of the following, comprising the entire list, answered to their names:—

Henry C. Howell, Sheriff; Wm. B. Perkins, Superintendent of the Prison.
Clergy. ANTON PROBST. Clergy.
John F. O'Neill, Attorney of Prisoner; Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney; John C. Wolbert, Attorney of Prisoner
Physician of the Prison, H. Yale Smith, M. D.
Charles Gupin, Sheriff's Solicitor; J. Elton Salter, Assistant Solicitor.

JURY.

William H. Kern,	Robert P. King,
George H. Roberts,	A. J. Fiomerie t,
Samuel P. Bancock,	John Thornley,
Spencer Roberts,	William Elliott,
Hiram Horter	James V. Stokes,
George J. McLeod,	Alfred Taylor

Notary Public, Samuel L. Clement.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

Charles C. Wilson, Press. Star, Chronicle; William J. Jones, North American, Sunday Times, Daily News; Robert S Davis, Ledger; Casper Souder, Jr., Bulletin, Sunday Dispatch; Charles Graffen, Sunday Mercury, Age, Evening Herald, Evening Telegraph; M. L. Simons, Philadelphia Inquirer; H. Engle, Free Press, Post, German Democrat.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

William H. Leeds,	James Bain, Jr.,
William Andress,	Samuel Daniels,
H. J. McIntyre,	Joseph S Allen,
Joseph Watts,	John C. Smith,
	Richard B. Ott.

PROBST'S LETTER TO HIS COUNSEL.

Through the politeness of Mr. John O'Neill we are able to present a literal translation of the farewell letter written to him by Probst yesterday:—

MOYAMENSING PRISON, 7th of June, 1866.—My friend Mr. O'Neill.—I thank you many times for your defence ... me in the time where my crime was sentenced. Where I thank thou many times, and I say good-bye with full heart. ANTON PROBST.

OFF TO MOYAMENSING.

The special car that had been chartered from the Fourth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway Company for the quiet conveyance of the company to Moyamensing Prison was punctually at the door of the hall at twenty minutes of 10 o'clock Without attracting special attention from the fashionable throngs along Chesnut street, our comparatively small party entered. The unusual spectacle of a car driving on need less of all passengers, the driver and conductor divisions to all signals, was a little startling to some good folks, who stared at it with widely opened eyes.

But the efficient Superintendent of the road was the temporary conductor, and the progress was uninterrupted. The ... were drooped over the windows, shutting out the sight of the gentlemen clustered inside. It was a short drive of fifteen minutes to the prison, and owing to the efficient police arrangements of High Constable Clark, no trouble was occasioned by the spectators outside the building.

INSIDE THE PRISON.

We entered at the Debtors' department at the northernmost end of Moyamensing Prison After a few moments' rest, we passed out in double file, within the railings that connect the Debtors' department with the northern corridor, in full view of those gathered beyond the railings

Passing through the gateway we entered the keeper's office, or visitor's room, to the right, whose door opened upon the garden and the door was shut to exclude ever those within. Dr. Biddle President of the Board of Inspectors, and Colonel William H. Reichlino, were alone accepted in the invitation.

PROBST'S LAST HOURS.

Shortly past ten o'clock, Messrs. O'Neill and Wolbert, the prisoner's counsel, visited the condemned man in his cell, in company with Mr. Lukins The interview was a short one. Mr. Wolbert said, "Keep up a good heart, Anton" He responded, "Yes. I will;" and he devoutly kissed the crucifix in his hand.

Since early morning, his priests, Rev. F. M. Grundner, pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, Fourth and Reed streets and Rev. Peter M Carbon, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets, were with him in his cell praying and exhorting.

On the previous evening he was weighed. The result was 176½ pounds, a gain of thirteen pounds since the last day of his trial at Court. He ate a hearty supper, and slept soundly last night awoke at 4 o'clock, eat a hearty breakfast, and then spent the morning in prayer with his priest

About half-past 10, Mrs. Dolan, the mother of one of Probst's victims came to the front entrance and made application to be permitted to witness the execution; but so strict were the orders of Sheriff Howell, that her desires were not gratified. It was generally conceded that this was carrying out the letter of the law too closely.

She at least should have been present to see the end of one who had rendered the remainder of her life a torture. The officers having the entrances in charge were disposed to assist her in this matter, but were powerless The old lady remained for a few minutes, and then left with strong evidences of emotion.

THE SHERIFF IS READY.

Sheriff Howell sent word a few moments before 10¼ that "the Sheriff was ready." The priest answered they were ready to receive him, and he passed to the cell in company with Mr. Perkins, superintendent.

Sheriff Howell told him he had come to perform a painful duty, and that his conscience had said they were ready He answered—"that is so."

Meanwhile the line had been formed, and at 10 35 Sheriff Howell advanced, and behind them came

THE DOOMED MAN.

Anton Probst walks between his confessors, with the old stride and his bowed shoulders. His hands are handcuffed before him, and he held a crucifix in his hand He was dressed in a white vest and striped pantaloons. His face showed penitence and prayerful feelings.

THE WALK TO THE GIBBET

Turning to the right hand we filed through the visitors' room into the upper of the north corridors. The clear, cloudless morning, the blooming flowers, the green grass plots and choice shrubbery were sweet to the eyes tired with the gloomy walls of the court-yard and the dull cobble-stone pavement.

It was only a few moments walk; who can say how long a one it was to him, who took it as his last one on earth. The memories of a lifetime can crowd into the brain by fear, by suffering, by sin, and by remorse. How keenly he must be expiating the crime is told by his words to an inspector some days since, as if wrung from his dull, unimpassioned nature, that he "was willing to undergo any kind of punishment, even to be nailed to the cross, if it would expiate his crime."

ON THE GALLOWS.

The tall, rigid gibbet we have already sketched is at hand, and we pass from the pavement to cluster at out on the earthy bank upon which it stands

Passing up the steps of the gallows, he stood between his priests and prayed, as they prayed with him, that God would forgive him. He fell then upon his knees, and prayed, with an incense look of suffering, several moments. He kissed the crucifix, and then arose. The priests bade him good-bye. His hands were bound behind him, and the noose was adjusted by Sheriff Howell.

The sheriff and Mr. Perkins bade him good-bye, and the white cap was put on and at a quarter of 11 o'clock, ANTON PROBST WAS HANGING BETWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH, WITH HIS LIMBS CONVULSED.

The priest ascended, and administered the extreme unction, the posts underneath were removed, the priest descended, the rope was pulled, and ANTON PROBST *was hanging between heaven and earth, with a convulsing twitching from the neck down.*

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

The whole police arrangement in the charge of Chief Ruggles was under the personal control of Lieutenant Fuller, of First District assisted by Officers Hampton and Conley, and Hart Clark, High Constable Nicholas was admitted inside the railing except those in the immediate charge of the Sheriff.

The arrangements were so perfect that the space in front and around the prison walls was completely clear, but the adjoining streets leading to it were crowded with anxious spectators desirous, if possible, to obtain admission or at least a sight of the scene. A variety of shrewd *ruses* were resorted to to obtain admission, but none were successful.

Four gentlemen, well known in the community as successful theatre managers of the city (among the rest) secured a commitment to the jail; but the trick being suspected, they were refused admission even on legal process The buildings in the immediate vicinity were in great demand, persons supposing that they might be able to catch a glimpse of some of the incidents attendant upon this occasion Too much praise cannot be given to the authorities for their commendable arrangements to preserve order on this exciting occasion.

OUTSIDE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From an early hour in the morning persons began collecting in the vicinity of the prison, but gradually dispersed as it became evident that their chances for admission were very slim. Their places were immediately taken by others whom their turn sorrowfully retired. At about half past nine the Sheriff with the chosen few arrived at the north entrance and passed into the Debtor's department where they remained for a short time, and then passed along the front to the main entrance. This door was then closed, and all applications for admission were inexorably denied. Outside the crowd speculated upon the probabilities of the exact time when the execution would occur, and as it was a dry subject frequently retired to the neighboring saloons in order to take a view of the question in a better light. As every one was excited there was some levity, but upon the whole the behavior of the crowd was admirable.

No further item of any importance occurred, which is due to the fact that most judicious arrangements had been made to prevent anything like disorder.

So strictly were the rules enforced that District-Attorney Mann had considerable difficulty in obtaining admission, but by dint of perseverance effected at last succeeded.

The moment it was announced that the drop had fallen there was a rush to learn the full particulars, but no one exhibited more than a natural curiosity in the matter. It is proper to say that no excited crowd ever acted with greater propriety.

Upon every countenance was depicted a feeling of satisfaction when it was known that the demon had passed from a world that he had disgraced to a judgment that he has good reason to fear. After it was announced that the execution was over, the crowd gradually dispersed, each one expressing his or her views upon the all-absorbing topic.

Yesterday Probst penned the following letter, which shows that he had some remaining traces of humanity about him:—

"Mr. Martin Probst,
Uebimen Amt,
Bondorf,
Grand Duchy of Baden,
Germany."

"PHILADELPHIA, 7th June, 1866.—Dear Parents, Brothers, and Sisters:—I do not know whether or not you received my last letter in which I sent you the sad intelligence of my fate. I desire to write to you once again to inform you how I have spent my time here in the prison. I have now spent eight weeks in this cell, and have endeavored to prepare for my death as well as I possibly could.

"The clergyman has visited me every day and has instructed me well. I have several times confessed and received holy communion. Besides this many prayers are offered up for me throughout the entire city, and therefore I am now so cheerful and consoled that I can ... offer my life as an atonement for my fearful ... crime ... trust that you also will be consoled and cheerful as I am.

"The clergyman will send you all the particulars of my death. I only entreat you all, pray for me Have the holy sacrifice of Mass offered up frequently for the repose of my poor soul.

"Joseph Wachter has also visited me several times during my imprisonment. He will send you my picture and a lock of my hair.

"The eighth of June has been appointed as the day of my death, and I shall receive will be the eighth of June, on which I am ready to offer up my life with greatest joy for my sins.

"I trust to meet you all in eternity, in a happier and better place and this hope makes me rejoice with my whole heart.

"I will now close my letter with many thousand greetings to all of you.

"I send a most heartfelt farewell May we meet again in a better world. ANTON PROBST."

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—It is understood at the State Department in Washington, that a contract has been made by the French Government with the Transatlantic Steamship Company for the retransportation of the first returning detachment of the French army now in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, in October next, and that Marshal Bazaine is to leave Mexico with that detachment.

VERDICT AGAINST A HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the cases of William Renmer and wife against the Boston and Lynn Horse Railroad Company, tried in Boston on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict of $4500 for the plaintiff in the case where the husband and wife appeared conjointly, and $500 for the plaintiff in the case where the husband appeared alone. The injuries were received on Chelsea Bridge about three months ago.

AN OLD SETTLER.—Mr. Chauncey Loomis, of Bloomfield, picked up a day or two since, on his farm, a box-turtle, on which his father, Jacob Loomis, had carved his name and date, in the year 1793. Other persons also had made their marks on the creature at different times—the initials "H. C. (Harry Cornish) 1817," being very plain. This turtle is very likely older than the date of old Cotton Mather's time and the Salem witchcraft of nearly two centuries ago. The dates on its under shell extend across the present breadth of the shell, showing that the creature has not grown much. It is said they will always keep about the same farm, or the region immediately adjoining it, and travel back again if taken away.—*Hartford Times.*

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS.

An Irish Republican Privateer at Sea.

PARTICULARS OF HER DEPARTURE

Arrest and Release of the "President."

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE BORDER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenian Advance into Canada.

BOSTON, June 8—The St. Albans correspondent of the *Journal* says of the Fenian advance into Canada. The arrest of General Sweeney had disheartened the men. General Spear made a speech, however, to cheer them up. He told them that they were going to fight their old enemy. He said they must not molest women or children, but he should give them no instructions as to what they might do with men who might fall into their hands.

Not more than one-fourth of the Fenians that marched into Canada are armed. They went into a field, and encamped a short distance beyond the line. General Spear had been drinking and was somewhat intoxicated. Some of his men had obtained whisky, and were feeling well, notwithstanding the dispiriting circumstances. Others were disheartened, as they had very little to eat. About one hundred and fifty had purchased meals at the hotels, others ate crackers and codfish. Barrels of flour were sent out from St. Albans to-day. There are no Canadian troops within twenty miles of where General Spear has stationed his forces.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8—It is officially announced here from the War Department that our State militia is likely to be summoned into service, for the protection and vindication of the neutrality laws, in connection with the operations of the Fenians.

A Fenian Man-of-War Afloat.

A rumor comes to us to the effect that the Fenians have an armed steamer now at their disposal, which will in due time, startle the Britishers with her movements, and inflict a blow where they least expect it. The fact of such a vessel having left this port some time since is well known. She left one of the Brooklyn docks late in the evening, and proceeded to sea by the way of Long Island Sound. When near Sand's Point her engines were stopped, and she was supplied with a full crew and a complete set of officers, and took on board several cases of arms and considerable material of war.

It was nearly daybreak when the transshipment was completed, and the two tugs left the steamer, which proceeded on her way up the Sound. Off Newport another party joined the vessel, when she stood out to sea. Her orders were to keep out of the track of vessels, and at stated intervals to proceed to a certain rendezvous to await instructions. Communication has been constantly kept up with her, and so adroitly has she been handled that up to this time she has not been reported as having been seen "off the coast."

"The proper time" does not seem to have come when she is to begin, yet those those who are in the secret here believe that the time is not far distant when she will strike a blow. If we are informed rightly, it is the intention to pounce upon the Canard line, while the human ships are to be allowed to go scot free on account of their kindness to the Fenian emigrants, large numbers of whom they carry every trip.

The vessel in question is an iron side-wheel steamer of six hundred tons. O. M., and was built on the Clyde. After some service in British waters she was sent out to run the blockade. After making several trips between Bermuda and Wilmington, she was captured and sent to Boston for condemnation. The Navy Department purchased her, and on the 8th of April, 1864, she sailed from that port as a commissioned United States vessel of war, and was attached to the Gulf Squadron. She was on the Galveston blockade for a long time.

In July, 1865, she received orders to report at Philadelphia, where she arrived on the 12th of August, 1865; was put out of commission and sold for nineteen thousand dollars. Her career as a United States war vessel terminated in October of that year. Subsequently she was towed around to New York to keep her clear of the ice. She was sold here to Fenians, but we are unable to state the exact price, but we believe over thirty thousand dollars was paid for her.

She was just as the Navy Department left her, with magazines, shell-rooms, hammock hooks, nettings, breeching bolts, securing bolts, etc., all complete. She now mounts six guns in broadside and a pivot forward; carries four boats, schooner rigged, two funnels, and when she left she was painted lead color. Her cabins were finished in mahogany and upholstered with green plush. The ward-room and steerage were also fitted up in mahogany. She has two powerful engines and four boilers, and under full steam can make thirteen and a half to fourteen knots easily. She carries no yards, except the square sail yard on the foremast.

In all respects she is a superior vessel, and can, if properly handled, do much mischief. She took away a very full complement of coals, and, our informant says, a cargo of fuel left Elizabethport on Sunday destined for her. She has eluded all curious eyes for a much longer time than could reasonably be expected, and from this fact it is believed that she can remain *incog.* as much longer as may be necessary to effect her purpose.

From facts in our possession and those stated by our informant, there can be no doubt but at this very hour a Fenian man-of-war, or a privateer, just as you may choose to call her, is afloat upon the high seas and outside the reach of the United States officials, who can do her no harm. —*N. Y. Herald.*

The Invasion—The Fenian Army under General Spear on Canadian soil.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 7.—The Fenian army left Franklin this morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived within a few rods of the border at 10 o'clock. Here they were drawn up in line, and General Spear made a speech to them, telling them that they were now near the Canadian line, where they had greatly desired to be, and not to trouble women and children, but armed men were at their mercy. He forbade them to plunder.

The line was crossed immediately, and Colonel Contri unfolded the green banner of Ireland on Canadian soil. The men declared they would carry it to victory, or die in the attempt. There were two thousand men who were fully armed and equipped receiving their supplies over the border. Scouts were sent out on all the roads and preceded the army, who marched four miles on the road to Stanstead, and then halted and made arrangements for intrenching.

General Mahan immediately despatched a courier to St. Albans with that intelligence, who arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The men were short of provisions, but their supplies came up and they have now sufficient food. The people have deserted their houses and barns, taking away their furniture, driven off their stock, cows, and swine, and also pulled up their doors and blinds, and the inhabitants have deserted the territory through which the Fenians are passing.

The officers and men are now on Canada soil, and they gave loud and hearty cheers in consequence thereof. They have a large amount of stores about thirty miles from here, and they are making strenuous efforts to seize supplies along the road from St. Albans to Franklin (sixteen miles). Stragglers were passing this afternoon, and there were two or three teams with stores, and one loaded down with ammunition.

A company, armed and equipped, left the train this morning at Georgia, the next station south of St. Albans, and were on the road to the front this afternoon.

Thirty Fenians arrived at this point this evening from the south,

DETAILS OF THE CROSSING INTO CANADA.

RIGHT WING FENIAN ARMY OVER THE BORDER, CAMP SWEENEY, Canada, June 7.—We left Franklin, Vt., at half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and struck out on the road leading to St. Armand Centre. At just fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock, General Spear and staff arrived on the American side of the line, where a large number of the men had already assembled. He was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, and bowing to the men, he addressed them in substance as follows:—

SOLDIERS!—You are still standing upon American territory, and you are not to molest or insult the people of this section. I beg of you to commit no depredations on this side of the line. (Cries of "General, we will not") There, said he, pointing to the Canada line, are the enemies of your country. When we get there we will remember the wrongs of many a century, and will strike a blow and try to free Ireland; but remember, no harm to the women or children. When we get the men they shall be yours, to do with them as you please.

General Spear upon concluding was greeted with three genuine Fenian cheers, and many of the men shouted for him to lead them on. The General immediately commenced crossing the border, and went into camp about half a mile from the line, where they remained all night.

Colonel Contri, of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, was the first to cross into Canada, with about four hundred of his command. Colonel Contri is a native of Switzerland, and fought with distinction through the whole of our late war. He crossed with his men last night, and bivouacked his men where the camp is now located. We had neither river, lake, nor ocean to cross before reaching Canada—in fact, nothing but an imaginary line, marked by an iron post driven into the ground, bearing the following inscriptions:—

Treaty of Washington boundary, August 9, 1842.
ALBERT SMITH, United States Commissioner.
J. B. B. ESTCOURT, H. B. M. Commissioner.

This piece of iron is all that marks the dividing line on the St. Armand road, between the State of Vermont and Canada East.

General Spear established his headquarters at the house of Mr. Eccles, an Irish Canadian. His two daughters—Grace and Hattie—played several airs upon the piano, and entertained the General and his staff in a very handsome manner. The men were encamped in the fields to the left of the house, and the boys enjoyed themselves by singing the "Wearing of the Green" and other Fenian war songs. Several suspicious looking Kanucks were arrested and brought to headquarters by the scouts, but were released upon parole. They report the scare as general for a distance of forty or fifty miles into the interior.

A company of forty armed men were sent out foraging for food, and brought back twenty head of cattle, and a large number of sheep.

Camp Sweeney lies on the St. Armand Centre road, formerly and better known as Crook's Corner road, at the junction of a road leading westward to the junction of the Franklin and Pigeon Hill road. The road traverses a side hill of what is known as a continuation of Pridgeman Hill in a northeasterly direction.

Line of the Canada Coast.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—SECRETARY MCCULLOCH SURRENDERS THE REVENUE CUTTERS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—INDIANS ENLISTED IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE.

DETROIT, June 7.—A body of five hundred Fenians arrived here from Chicago to-day, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. The reported invasion of Canada via Bayfield is premature. Official despatches from Goderich, a few miles above Bayfield, deny that any Fenians are on his border. The commanders of the United States revenue cutters now here have received the following instructions:—

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DETROIT, June 6, 1866.—Captain Robert Knapp, United States Revenue Steamer *John Sherman*, Detroit river:—Captain:—Brigadier-General Thomas Casey, United States Army, has this day received the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5 1866.—To Brigadier-General Silas Casey, United States Army:—Revenue cutters are subject to the direction of the District Attorney. H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I have, therefore, to direct that you use your vessel to enforce the United States neutrality laws and to prevent the carrying on of any hostile enterprises from it in distress against the adjacent dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace, and that you report for special orders to Brigadier-General Casey, at Fort Wayne.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED RUSSELL,
United States District Attorney.

A similar document has been served upon Captain Martin, of the cutter *Andrew Johnson*, also lying here.

The British gunboat *Rescue* arrived to-day. The Canadian authorities also chartered the steamtugs *Matamoras* and *Satellite*, and impressed at Sarnia the Grand Trunk ferry-boat *W. J. Spicer.*

A detachment of the Royal Marine Corps and a battery of artillery have arrived at Windsor, for use on these boats.

Eighteen hundred British troops are stationed at Goderich, seventeen companies at Sarnia, nine hundred men at Windsor, and a sufficient force below. A reserve of two thousand men are at Chatham.

It is reported that there are five hundred Indians collecting in the woods back from the Detroit river, who will take part with the Canadian volunteers.

An Attack on Goderich Still Anticipated —Wild Rumors of Fenian Movements.

GODERICH, C. W., June 7.—There are no signs of an attack yet; but a letter from above confirms the reported departure of the Fenians from Western States, about nine thousand strong, for this coast. The American Consul at Fitman to-night left justified in telegraphing to the State Department for instructions, and recommending especially an armed vessel to this point to compel neutrality.

The news of Roberts' and Sweeney's arrest was received here with great rejoicing, as evidence of our Government's determination to prevent any interruption of our present friendly relations with Canada.

Interview with President Roberts After the Examination.

After the examination yesterday afternoon and it was determined by the Government officials to remand President Roberts to Fort Lafayette, an order came for a stay of proceedings, and he was taken to the Astor House, where, in room No. 54, he was comfortably situated with his wife and son. A gentleman who visited him states that upon his entrance Mr. Roberts arose, and greeted him with much warmth and cordiality. He was at this time unattended by any official, and appeared to be quietly enjoying the society of his family, but, as a consequence upon celebrity or greatness, repose was of short duration.

The people began to hear of his arrest and whereabouts, and they commenced pouring in. There were Fenians, pale with excitement, but of stout heart; there were Fenians with red faces and hot perspiration issuing from every pore; there were Fenians who wished to jump into "the gap" that instant; and others who were staid, cool, and collected. All were anxious, sympathetic, and indignant at the course of the Government. Mr. Roberts himself was very quiet and unconcerned. He did not seem the least disconcerted, and appeared to look upon the arrest of himself and General Sweeney as a simple matter of persecution and spleen on the part of the Government,

The President stated emphatically that he considered the authorities were overreaching themselves, and seemed desirous by sycophantic efforts to outdo neutrality by fawning upon England. He did not expect much less after the treatment of the boys on board the *Michigan.* He felt that a Government that would permit such outrageous treatment to men who had stood by it in the hour of peril could not be expected to use any citizen well whom, with a shadow of pretext of an infringement of its laws, it could get its hold upon. The Colonel was not at all disheartened by this treatment. He felt that it would inspire the Irish heart, and if there was any blood left in the brawny frames of Irishmen this act would prompt them to come to the front.

Colonel Roberts further said that he considers as yet he has infringed no law of the United States, and that he thinks this extra officiousness on the part of the Government superfluous and beneath its dignity. He is quite ready at any time to take all the consequences of any crime he may commit.

Mrs. Roberts said she felt sorry that the Colonel should have been taken quite so soon; that she would have much preferred that he should have been at the front; that Ireland's regeneration is a settled plan, and that the simple arrest of one or two individuals will have no effect towards stopping it.

COLONEL ROBERTS RELEASED.

About five o'clock P. M. the authorities in this city evidently felt they had caught a white elephant. Mr. Roberts not seeing wherein he had offended, and refusing to criminate himself by giving the desired bail and they not seeing any overt act committed by him against the neutrality laws, suffered him to go on his own promise to appear on Monday if called on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ADVANCE OF GENERAL SPEAR INTO CANADA FROM HIGHGATE WITH HIS ENTIRE FORCE—THE ARREST OF GENERALS SWEENEY, HESPERIAN, AND MURPHY, AND THEIR STAFFS.

ST. ALBANS, June 7.—The advance on Canada from Highgate commenced this morning at an early hour, and the main body of General Spear's army is now over the line, but in consequence of a heavy rain all day little has been accomplished. The forward movement was conducted in a soldierly manner, no straggling or depredations being permitted.

The men are well armed and equipped, some twenty thousand rounds of cartridges and ample supplies being served out to them on reaching the Canadian line. The officers though furnished with some arms, have no horses, and bear the fatigues of the march cheerfully. General Spear went to the front in a carriage this forenoon, and made a speech to the men, the substance of which is as follows:—

"FENIANS:—We are now passing into the country of our mortal enemy, England. Remember that we come not here to make war on women and children. Treat them courteously, but men found in arms in support of the British crown are left in your hands."

The main body of General Spear's army is now at Pigeon Hill, and as soon as the weather permits, will advance still further, and strike a blow which they say will be a most decisive one for the cause of Ireland. The country about Pigeon Hill and Franklin is mostly deserted by the inhabitants, they taking with them their horses, cattle, and movables. About 300 Fenians are still at Highgate. Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

Highgate, from which General Spear's army moved, is a town on the extremity of the northern end of Lake Champlain, due south, about twenty miles from St. Armans, at which place, for several days past, an attack has been expected. It is highly probable that, as St. Armands is just over the line, the Fenian and British forces are now confronting each other, and news of an attack may be expected at any moment.]

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of Prominent Gentlemen—The Fenians Give Up Hope—Probable Fate of Jeff. Davis, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—William H Sherwood, one of the oldest and most prominent printers in Baltimore, died yesterday. Rev. P. O. Studdiford, for fifty-three years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lambertville, N. J., died on the 5th instant, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Dr. Stimpson. He was previously in impaired health.

The Fenian excitement has entirely subsided. Honest Irishmen now believe it and its Head Centres humbugs to filch them out of money.

It is well understood here that Jeff. Davis is to be eventually pardoned.

Movements of Steamships.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.—The *Cuba* arrived from Boston at 8:30 last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M.

BOLTON, June 8.—The *Africa* arrived this morning from Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia to night.

NEW YORK, June 8—Arrived steamers *Cuba*, from London, and *Havre* and *Corsica* from Havana and Nassau They bring no news.

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